MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The question hour is already over. If I allow you to raise your question at this point of time, it will be a bad precedent.

SRI C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—The first hour of the day's agenda is meant for questions and answers. The question hour means one hour. To-day all questions were over within ten minutes or so. Sir, still there are fifteen minutes. I request the Chair kindly to permit me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—At the most, I can withold the question. We will take it up tomorrow.

SRI A. LAKSHMISAGAR.—Sir, I wish to make a submission on this issue. It is the practice of this House that the first hour of each sitting of the day shall be set apart for questions and answers. Now, a very ticklish situation has arisen that the question hour was unusually over within the usual allotted time. The hon Member Sri C.M. Arumugham is seeking the permission of the Chair to raise his question, but there is no rule which can permit the Chair to adopt such a procedure. But, where there is no specific rule, the Chair can use its discretion and permit the hon. Member Sri C. M. Arumugham to raise his question. Any procedure to be followed in the House, it shall be done according to the discretion of the Chair. I request the Chair to use its discretion in this case.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—It cannot be.

SRI C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—I want a ruling on this from the Chair.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER.—To-day, it is ruled out.

SRI C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Should I be sure that my question will be taken up tomorrow?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Yes. Please raise your matter under Rule 312.

MATTER UNDER RULE 312

(i) *re : Rise in Prices of raw silk in the State*

SRI C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Sir, the matter which I desire to raise under Rule 312 pertains to the silk industry in the State. Karnataka is one of the States which produces bulk of the silk in the country. The other States are, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, West Bengal and Varanasi. The Hon. Minister for Finance is aware that there is no sales tax on handloom in Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu and Varanasi. In Karnataka, there is 2% of sales tax on handlooms and 4% on powerlooms.

It is only in Karnataka, that you have got Powerlooms and in the rest of the States they do not have them. They do not have Powerlooms in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Varanasi and West Bengal. Therefore, there is no question of tax on Powerlooms in the three States namely Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal. As the Hon'ble Minister for Finance is aware, the total quantity of Silk produced in our country is about 4,000 tonnes and out of 4,000 tonnes, 1,000 tonnes are produced by Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu put together and in Karnataka alone, we produce about 3,000 tonnes. So, we produce 70 to 75% of Silk out of the total quantity produced in our country. Out of this 3,000 tonnes produced in our State, about 80% of Silk goes outside the State. Sir, as you are aware Silk industry is a rural based industry. People are engaged in this industry. In a family, all the members like husband, wife, brothers sisters and children have to work on the looms. Otherwise, they will not get their livelihood. A major percentage of the weavers are below the poverty line. I must compliment our Government and our Hon'ble Minister for Finance as they have taken initiative to take a loan of Rs. 85 crores from the World Bank for the improvement of the Sericulture in our State. Their idea is to increase the production. Now we are producing 3,000 tonnes and after four years, it will be increased to 8,000 tonnes. Out of 3,000 tonnes of Silk produced in our State, 70% goes outside the State as we want looms, infrastructure for increasing the raw materials. When we take loan it must be utilised for the improvement of this industry. The loan cannot be taken for any other purpose. Improvement means more production and more production means more looms. The existing looms in our State are not sufficient. You must increase the looms to encourage the weavers who are engaged in this trade. I agree that in our State, we have to pay 4% tax on Power looms. In other States they have imposed 10% and it is not effective. They do not pay it. They take our sarees and sell them as handloom. Even the fabrics manufactured here, go to other States. We cannot sell it here. There was an agitation on the imposition of tax on Powerlooms and Handlooms. I am asking the Hon'ble Finance Minister–when there is no tax in other states, what made our Government who are interested in the improvement of the Silk industry in our State, who are interested in the weavers, who are interested in the people who are dealing with Silk, to impose tax. Whatever raw materials we produce should be consumed by us. But the raw materials produced in our State are going outside our State. No person goes to Silk Exchange and purchase Silk, whether he is from Karnataka or Tamil Nadu. A man who purchases Silk from the Exchange makes sarees and he never pays any tax. But a man who purchases raw materials from the Exchange and makes sarees, pays tax. Why do you want to make our people to pay tax on it. These raw materials should be botained from the Silk Exchange, whether the buyer is from Karnataka or Tamil Nadu or Andhra Pradesh. The man who takes it eo three states, sells them without any tax. In the marriage season or during the festival season the Tamil Nadu Government gives 20% rebate. Sir, there is no restriction for an outsider to purchase raw materials from our Exchange and any merchant from Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal. Tamilnadu can come and take raw materials from our Exchange. When he produces sarees, his sarees have no tax. So, in other States they are producing only 1,000 tonnes of Silk whereas we are producing 3,000 tonnes. But we are manufacturing less sarees and they manufacture more. For instance, in these four States, if they produce 4 sarees, we produce only onf saree though we produce more quantity of Silk in our State. Even it the industry is improved by taking the loan from the World Bank, the other States like Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal will get more advantage than us, because of the taxation. I have made calculations in this regard. If we manufacture one saree in our State, they will be manufacturing 15 sarees. That will be the ratio. Therefore, as I have already said, we do not have more Powerlooms and Handlooms in our State. There is a proposal that 15,000 Cotton mills would be converted into Silk Handlooms. Even then, that will not be sufficient. People say that only rich people will purchase Silk sarees. But, even the poor people go for Silk, sarees for marriages and other occasions.

If it is costly, if it is sentimental, they must wear silk during marriage time. You will be preventing them. You will be wounding their feelings. According to the latest act, they say every body, even a small weaver if his turnover is more than Rs. 15,000 he must maintain account . A weaver in a village, as I have said it is a home industry, a cottage industry. Do you expect these people to maintain accounts for a turnover of Rs. 15,000 Rs. 15,000 is a very small amount so far as silk is concerned. I appeal to the Hon. Minister to kindly consider the hardship caused.

SRI K. BHASKAR NAIDU.—Sir, Yesterday we all wanted that this House should be convened at 12 O'clock and then reassem at 3 O'Clock Will you please adjourn for lunch, because we have been continuously sitting ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER,—How much time do you require Sri Armugham ?

SRI C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—It depends upon my mood. I am not bothered about my lunch. I may speak without lunch. I owe a responsibility. Since you have denied me chance in the question hour, I will have to take more time also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Now, the House stands adjourned to meet at 2 P.M.

The House adjourned at Three minutes past One of the Clock to meet again at Two of the Clock.

The House re-assembed at Five minutes past Two of the Clock

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Mr. Arumugham. you can continue.

SRI C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Sir, I was speaking about the harassment to weavers because these weavers are coming from rural parts Most of them are illiterates, If you ask them maintain accounts if the turnover is Rs. 15,000 they will have to pay tax. Government could consider exempting them because Rs 15,000 is not much in silk industries. I appeal to the Minister concerned to kindly see whether we could help them. In the silk industries, there is tax on cocoons of 2·/. and also 2·/. commission by the Exchange and 4% tax on the jari, dyes and colours. Already they are paying tax. Therefore it will be good if the Government were to think of withdrawing the tax imposed on, the handlooms and powerlooms. I made out the case; of course the Hon. Finance Minister understood it. There shall not be any discrimination between person involved in silk industry in one State and person of other State, Therefore, in order to help our people to produce move raw materials, they must also consume. How thay can consume ? The Hon. Finance Minister has to tell about it. There was agitation by the merchants; there was a procession and demonstration. They have also met the Minister and I was told that they have also made representation. Simply because they have not obyed and have not agreed for, it should not be that the Government should not consider their request. After all, at the spur of the moment, it is not possible for them to pay the tax that has been imposed. But what is the position - They are selling without charging or imposing the sales tax. One simple reason is that it is not possible to identify handlooms with powerlooms. What has the Minister to say for this ? Secondly there are no powerlooms in other States. There is no tax on the handlooms. I only appeal to the Hon. Minister for Finance to withdraw the tax imposed on these handlooms and powerlooms silk febrics Thank you,

† **SRI A. LAKSHMISAGAR** (Chickpet).—Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have three or four points First of them is a matter relating to the working of the Karnataka Silk Markerting Board. This is a board set up by the Government and the Board consists of Government officials only. The object of the Board is to buy raw silk at Silk Exchange and to maintain bufferstock of the raw silk so purchased; to avoid steep fluctuations in the ruling prices of silk on a given day and to avoid profiteering by middlemen. With these objectives' the Karnataka Silk Marketing Board was set up.

Now, Sir what has happened is that this Board is doing nothing to fulfil the objectives for which it was set up. It has been working hand in glove with certain hoarders of silk and silk merchants who are operating both inside the State and also outside the State. I will only give a hypothetical instance, because I do not want to go into details of it. Suppose in the first week of July, 1981 the Board buys Mysore silk at Rs. 200 per Kg. at the Silk Exchange, they are also entitled to bid, It will continue for one week. On the 7th day the Board would bid. at Rs 350. There is a raise of Rs. 150 per Kg. of silk within a week. Now, after havihg purchased the silk, the Board sells in large quantitites to silk merchants who would corner this silk. In the next week when the prices are raised by bidding at higher rates by the Board, the merchants would have cornered the silk during the first week which They would be at liberty of disposing of at a profit of not less than Rs. 150/- per K.G. This is how the Board Is functioning. The Board was meant to function as a stabilising factor, to come to the rescue of the reelers and the weavers, When the prices are down, they should not allow the prices to come down to effect the interest of the growers. When the prices rise too steeply then also it would affect the weavers, That was the object with which it was set up. With this relationship between the Board officials and the silk tycoons the weavers are left high and dry. The handloom weaver particularly, is a person who has to work on the handloom. It is a labour consuming process. So, the product that is made by a handloom weaver is more expensive than the other similar silk fabrics made by powerloom This is the difficulty, the weaver is suffering from as a result of the functioning of the Board. Now. the Board does not have guidelines for the purpose of bidding at the Silk Exchange. The guidelines are not made public to the persons who take part in the bidding. The persons who participate in the bidding and other persons who are connected with the silk trade are not aware of that guidelines. Now this has come in very hanly to the Board to operate with silk tycoons who harass the weaver. He is very much affected. The Board does not also periodically declare its stock and to whom it is sold. So, this situation has adversely affected. particularly. the weaver The handldom weavers, according to my information, thereare 20,000. in number and about 8,000 to 9 000 powerloom weavers are there. Both these categories of weavers are affected, by abnormal rise, in the price, of raw silk as a result of the malpractice of the Silk Marketing Board. That is the point No. 1 which I wanted to till the Govt. about.

---

† Indicates that remarks or speeches have not been revised by the member concerned.

Sir, the Hon. Minister has already admitted that the Government has not fixed floor price and the selling price at any given point of time. This has adversely affected both the growers and the weavers–the two main links in the silk trade. If there are growers there must be weavers. Both are very important things in the silk trade. Merchants come next. Of course, consumer is there. He is the man who has the ultimate benefit. and for whose benefit the silk fabrics are made. How, who is to blame for not framing rules for fixng the flour price of raw silk of different varieties and selling price of silk ? The Government has not been able to do it. This is a very old industry. Karnataka, the old Mysore State was the pioner in silk industry. But even then the Government has not been able to do this elementary job. And then the Government must work out the eocnomic price of different vaities of silk. That would be the last and the ultimate answer to all kinds of malpracties that are carried on in Silk Exchange. and in other places. They have not been able to do it. It is a difficult proposition. I know it. I have discussed this matter with the knowledgeable persons in the trade for over 3 to 4 decades and they said they have not been able to do it, Who is being affected by this lapse of the Government ? It is the growers, the weavers and also, of course, the consumers.

And then Sir, the next point is about the functioning of the Silk Exchange. I do not want to take much of the time on this conception. I will only say that the Silk Exchange Board has not fixed flour price for silk. Hence much of the silk was much undervalued. It involves the silk brought by the reelers and sell a major protion of it to the brokers. So, the Silk Exchange has become th broker's broker.

Sir, I have had a good opportunity of making a thorough study of this matter by going to several places where silk industries are stiuated at different stages and visiting the Silk Exchange myself to find out how it is functioning in the company of both Reelers and also Weavers. Now the situation has deteriorated since I visited last. The complaint that was in the columns of the Press is very well founded. I would like to know, what is the answer and what is the remedy the Government is thinking in this behalf.

The last point I should like to make my submission is about the Levy. Sir, if I may recall to the memory of my learned friend Sri M. Veerappa Moily at the time of the last taxation proposal when he was piloting the Taxation Bill, I made a request to him to keep his mind open on this issue. He was good enough to say that he would keep is mind open and he won't close up his mind. Now I should like to ask him to open his mind to re-examine the entire issue in the light of the experience he has been able to get.

Sri M. Veerappa Moily.—I have not closed.

Sri A. Lakshmisagar.—I am very happy.

Sri S. R Bommai.—It doesn't close; it has got two doors.

Sri A. Lakshmisagar.—One for exit and another for entrance, two are or inter changeable. It is quite possible. I do not know the working of the mind of Mr. Moily. He may have better knowledge of it.

Sir, the position has been more or less canvassed by Sri C. M. Arumugham. I will put it in a nutshell, Sir, we are now producing 3000 tonnes of raw silk in Karnataka. Out of it, 70% is sold outside. Only 30% is consumed inside for manufacture of silk fabrics. We are in such a sorry state of affairs, now it has become a national problem I cannot technically blame Mr. Moily or his Government, because Government of India is also following the same. We export raw materials and import finished goods. Inferior iron ore is exported, but the superior iron ore is not being utilised by our own iron and steel mills in the country. The same position is there here also. The declared policy, the avowed policy of this Government, which has been proclaiming from the House-tops, has been that maximum amount of raw silk must be consumed in the State itself so that it may provide employment to the largest number of people. But it has remained only an ideal and nothing tangible has been done to increase the consumption of raw silk by Weavers and others for manufacture of silk fabrics in the State The result has been, the silk fabrics, made out of 70% of raw silk sold out to outsiders, are being sold at a cheaper rate than those goods manufactured or made in Karnataka. The silk fabrics made in Karnataka when they are sold outside they are dearer. For example take Benares, which is one of the biggest receivers of raw silk from Karnataka. It is nearly killing the growing industy in Karnataka. I have a vision and I should like to share my vision with the Hon'ble Minister. In the rain shadow belot i.e. to the east Western Ghats in the entire region of pleateau on which Karnataka stands, must be a region where silk industry must flourish with the aid of World Bank. It would provide employment to a largest number of people if such wise and timely measures are taken in the matter of development of sericulture in Karnataka. But the manner in which the Government is proceeding, it is committing gross mistakes at every point of time that this industry is not going to survive even with the World Bank aid. With the World Bank aid, I am told, the total quantity of raw silk that would be produced, would be in the region of 8000 tonnes, or at least 6000 tonnes, double the quantity of silk that is being produced today. What will happen to it? Most of it will have to be solded outside Karnataka at gerat cost and at great effort. This is the position. Mr. Moily understands the situation but somehow he is adamant. He thinks he is the only right man. This is after all in the interest of silk industry. Sir, this is a labour intensive indurstry where largest number of people and all household members are to be engaged to find employment. I know it well. As a matter of fact. my people did not know anything about it. They belonged to different industry But they took up this without my knowledge. When I went there after some years, I found to my pleasant surprise that they are much benefited from it. Now you are nearly killing this industry and the weavers will be on the streets. I will lead a procession to Vidhana Soudha within fifteen days. I have lived among them. I have grown along with them and I know their problems. Not all persons who are in silk industry are rich people. There are, of course. bad elements in silk industry. But the overwhelming majority of members who are engaged in silk industry are living below the poverty line. Sir, nearly 6000 to 8000 silk twisters are residing the Chickpet Constituency. They are worst affected lot among the people who are engaged in silk industry. There is no minimum wage fixed for them. They are at the mercy of certain important people who act as link in the silk industry.

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ ನಾನು ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರೀಸ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಆಳುವ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಂದೇ ಕಡೆ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂತೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಜೋರಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾವು ಏನು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಗಲಾಟೆ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು. ಇದೇನು ಸಂತೆನೋ ಅಥವಾ ಶಾಸನ ಸಭೆಯೋ?

(INTERRUPTION)

SRI Y. RAMAKRISHNA.—Mr. Speaker is there to regulate.

SRI A. LAKSHMISAGAR.—Sir, I don't advice anybody. But certainly I have a right to draw your kind attention. That is what I did. I only pointed out the scene that was going on.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಭಾಸ್ಕರ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಯಾರೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಹೋಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂತೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ?

SRI B. N. KENGE GOWDA.—Sir, I am on a point of order. Though the word 'Santhe' is not unparliamentary, the context in which he has used that word, it is rather not advisable to use that word. I therefore request to expunge that word.

SRI Y. RAMAKRISHNA.—He has got to draw the attention of the Minister. The hon. Minister is taking down the notes and he is listening to what the hon. member is saying. But the member cannot directly address the other members like that. There is a limit for that.

2-30 ಪಿ. ಎಂ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಬೊಮ್ಮಾಯಿ.—ಸಂತೆ ಆದರೇನೇ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವಾಗುವುದು. ಆದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಏನೆಂದರೆ, ಯಾವುದೇ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಈ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇರೆ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು ಗುಂಪಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದು ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಹೋಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿರುವ ಸಲಹೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯಾಗಬಹುದು; ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಘನತೆ ಗೌರವಗಳಿಗೆ............

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಭಾಸ್ಕರಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ಈ ಕಡೆಯ ಯಾರೂ ಸಹ ಗುಂಪಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ; ಆ ಕಡೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಹೋಗಿ ಏನೋ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಬೊಮ್ಮಾಯಿ.—ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಆತಂಕವಾಗುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆಯವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಸದ್ದು ಆದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಒಂದು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಏನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಭಾಸ್ಕರಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಆತಂಕವಾಗುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೂ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ.—ಆ ರೀತಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅವರು ಮೊದಲು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು.

SRI A. LAKSHMISAGAR.—Sir, the last point I should like to canvas before this August House is, I have heard loud complaints of harassment of silk traders by the silk enforcement authorities One of the complaints has been that raids taken place before sun rise and after sun set. There was one case in which a silk merchant had lost his son when he was away to attend to the last rites of his son who was dead but all the same the enforcement authorities compelled that poor man to come to the shop and show his account and his account books were taken away and no receipt was given They are being harassed day in and day out. I am not saying that any collection of revenue is a difficult thing and nobody likes it. That I understand because I am also a tax payer. But there is a method by which it should be done. A great economist had said that you must bluck the golden plumage in as fast a manner as possible. I have forgotten the name of that great economist. I don't want to make allegation against them but the substance of my point is they are swindling the amount, Let them collect the taxes according to law. Why should they carry all the books to their houses. I should like to know.

The other point in this connection is, where is the regulation to go into the question of dealings of a silk dealer after the first sale is over. I don't know what exactly the procedure is and I would like the Hon'ble Minister to enlighten me on this. The point I am trying to say is, till the raw silk comes to silk exchange you cannot approach that man. There has been a prohibition. Once the silk merchant or a silk dealer purchases silk at the bidding at the silk txchange he can do whatever he likes with that silk that he has so purchased. You have no business to tackle him. I want the Hon'ble Minister to look into these things. By all means collect all the taxes to the last paise, I don't want to come in your way because no Government can function without such taxes being levied and collected. But you have to look at the manner in which they are functioning. Therefore, I once again strongly urge upon the Government in the interest of silk trade, in the intesest of Sericulture, and in the interest of lakhs of persons who are engaged in silk industry, to levy 2% and 4% only. Kindly do it. That has been made very clear and I don't want to repeat it. There is a tax on haddloom silk fabrics any where. There is no tax on powerloom silk fabrics outside the State. There are no powerloom silk fabrics being manufactured anywhere in India except in Karnataka. This is the reality of the situation. Don't kill the goose which lays golden eggs. Thank you,

SRI M. ABDUL LALHEEF.—Sir, Sericulture has been a very very important industry. It is important today because in this industry nearly 2 million people are involved. I would stress the importance of this industry by quoting a historical event. Tippu Sulthan from the war field some where in Maharashtra, wrote a letter to his lieutenant at Srirangapatna that such and such a person had gone to Bengal to bring silk worms and by the time he came back those worms should be looked after well. So, it was some 200 years ago that this industry was started in Karnataka. Ever-since this industry came into existence, the workers, the reelers, the rearers. and the weavers are subjected to a worst type of exploitation. This industry is not localised to Karnataka alone. This industry is spread all over the Karnataka. There are places where this product is purchased and there are places where this is consumed. silk is consumned in Gujarat, Uttar Preadesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tami Nadu, and also all over India. So, thinking in terms of banning the export of silk outside the State is just like killing this industry itself. You can never dream of it. To end the exploitation by the middle men this Silk Exchange came into existence. But after the establishment of this Silk Exchange and Silk Marketing Board the Sericulture Department has become a tax collecting Department and that is the exact assessment of the performance of the Department today. Today this Silk Exchange is full of corruption and I am sorry to make this remark, Not a single day passes without a complaint.

SRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY.—Sir, I may kindly be permitted to intervene in the matter. I don't think we have much to do with the Silk Exchange issue which is raised now. Incidentally we can make a reference but much depends upon............

SRI. A. LAKSHMISAGAR.—Sir, I should like to submit that I have raised the matter regarding the rise in price of raw silk and other related matters. This is what I have said. I have advisedly used this expression because I should not be bound by head and foot. This is also a matter regarding the silk industry.

SRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY.—Speaker, Sir, I am not suggesting that we should not speak about it. But, a substantial matter is raised about the tax structure.

SRI M. ABDUL LATHEEF.—Sir, if the Hon'ble Minister is offended by my remarks I am really sorry and I will withdraw it. Sir this industry is so relevant that one chapter cannot be separated from the other. That is why I just put a word about it.

We have established the Silk Exchange to avoid some means of exploitation but this has become an organised exploitation of the reelers and producers of silk cacoons. It is something which needs a thorough investigation. This Silk Marketing Board was established to control the prices and stabilise the prices but now that Board has become a profiteering concern. The very purpose for which this was established stands defeated. This Marketing Board came into existence when one Silk Co-operative Marketing Board was already in existence.

Now, what has happened is: this Silk Co-operative Marketing Federation and the Silk Marketing Board are competing with each other in places like Varanasi, Surath, Arani, Dharmavaram and other

places; Both are State Government agencies. The Silk Marketing Federation is an organisation of the reelers, by the reelers and for the reelers. You have to wind up either one of them. Both cannot exist for a single purpose. When an industry has spread all over India, we must have a fore thought when we tax that industry. When we tax the silk industry, what will be the impact on the fabrics that are produced in U. P. Tamilnadu and other States? Without any idea of this impact if we tax this industry our producers will be handicapped. Fabrics have got a very competitive market. If our producers are taxed and if other states producers are not taxed, naturally, the production will vary and our producers will be at a loss. About 5 years back attempts were made by the U. P. Government to impose 6% tax, but subsequently, it was withdrawn. Likewise, Tamilnadu Government also has withdrawn it. Now, we are taxing them. So, in all fairness, I would appeal to the Hon. Minister to remove this tax because it will be a burden on the producer. I have pleaded with the Hon. Minister about the importance of the industry and also about the involvement of 2 million pepole in this industry. The decision cannot be left in the hands of few persons. The Hon. Minister should, at least, take into confidence some of the representatives of the people who are well-versed with this industry. He can take a decision after consulting them. Thank you Sir.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಸಿ. ಬಸಪ್ಪ (ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ).—ಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೆ, ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಆಮ್ಮುರ್ಗರವರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಸಾಗರ್‌ರವರು ಇವತ್ತು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಚ್ಚಾ ರೇಷ್ಮೆಯ ದರ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಯ್ಗೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕವರಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಇನ್ಸಿಡೆಂಟಲ್ ಆಗಿ ಏನೇನಾಗಿದೆ, ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ರಚನೆಯಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟಿಂಗ್ ಗೋಡನ್, ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಚೇಂಜ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ ಏನಿದೆ ಇವೆಲ್ಲದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೂಡ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವತ್ತಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನಾವು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಅವಲೋಕನ ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಇವತ್ತು ಸಿಲ್ಕ್‌ನ ಧಾರಣೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳು ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ನೋಡುವುದಾದರೆ, there is inflation in the market ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳ ಧಾರಣೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್‌ನ ಧಾರಣೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ, ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ನಾವು ೮-೧೦ ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯ ದರವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ, ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾಸ್ಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಪ್ರೊಡಕ್ಷನ್ ಕೂಡ ಅದರ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಇವತ್ತು ದೂರನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಏನೆಂದರೆ, ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟಿಂಗ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಅಥವಾ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಚೇಂಜ್ ಏನಿದೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅನ್ಯಾಯಗಳಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು. ಇದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಸಾಗರ್‌ರವರು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ, ಎಸ್ಟಾಬ್ಲಿಷ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟಿಂಗ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದರು, ಅದು ವಾಸ್ತವಾಂಶ. ನಾವು ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟಿಂಗ್ ಬೋರ್ಡನ್ನು ಎಸ್ಟಾಬ್ಲಿಷ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ, there should flooring and ceiling price ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡಿದಂಥ ದರಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಹೋಗಬಾರದು ಮತ್ತು ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ದರಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಬಾರದು. ಆ ತರಹ ಬಹಳ ಏರುಪೇರು ಆದಂಥ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟಿಂಗ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ತನ್ನಲ್ಲಿರ

ತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಬಂಡವಾಳವನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಆ ದರವನ್ನು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಡಬಾರದು ಮತ್ತು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಹೋಗುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಬಿಡಬಾರದು. They must enter the market in a big way and balance the trade, ಅದರ ಫ್ಲಕ್ಚುಯೇಷನ್ ಏನಿದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಪಡಬೇಕು. ಕಳೆದ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ಅವರು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ವ್ಯವಹಾರವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಆ ದಿಶೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಅವರು ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ, ನಾನು ಮೊನ್ನೆ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡ್ಸ್ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ. ಇವತ್ತು ಅದು ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟಿಂಗ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಅದು ತಪ್ಪಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ನಾವು ಅದನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಏನೋ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಯಾವ ಉದ್ದೇಶವೂ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಾಲದಿಂದ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. It is not a days business; for the last 15 to 20 years. ಈ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಅಭಿರುಚಿ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ನೋಡಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ನಮಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದಾಗಲೆಲ್ಲ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟಿಂಗ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಆಗಬೇಕು, ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ ಆಗಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಚೇಂಜ್ ಆಗಬೇಕು–ಈ ಮೂರು ಆಗಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ, ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಉದ್ಯಮ ನೀವು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಕಾಫಿ ಉದ್ಯಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ. ಅದು ಪರ್ಫೆಕ್ಟಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಇದೆ, ತನ್ನ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವನ್ನು ಅಷ್ಟು ಕರಾರುವಾಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇವತ್ತು ಈ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟಿಂಗ್‌ಗೂ ಆಲ್ ಇಂಡಿಯ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಇದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದು ಪ್ಯೂರ್ಲಿ ಅಡ್ವೈಸರಿ. ನಾವು ಯಾರೋ ಒಂದು ೫ ಜನ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಿಂದ ಹೋಗುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ ಒಂದು ರೆಸಲ್ಯೂಷನ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. The Government of India may or may not care for our Resolution; that is not the intention of the Board. But the Board should be statutory, it should have powers and it must have an intention to improve the industry. I have quoted this many times, but they have not done anything about it. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟಿಂಗ್ ಬೋರ್ಡನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಅದು ಅಚೀವ್ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟಿಂಗ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಆ ದಿಶೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತೆ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಚೇಂಜ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾಮೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಸಾಗರ್ ರವರು ಹೈಪೊತಟಿಕಲ್ ಆಗಿ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟಿಂಗ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಏನೆಂದರೆ, ೨೦೫ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ, ಆಗ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ವರ್ತಕರಿಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ೩೫೦ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ವರ್ತಕರು ಬಂದು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರಿದಾಗ ನಾವು ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟಿಂಗ್ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಏನು ಫ್ರಾಕ್ಷನ್ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. Arrivals in the market are so great that this Marketing Board cannot buy even 10% of the stocks that come to the market. ಅದರಿಂದ ಭಾರಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರು ಏರುಪೇರು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನಂತೂ ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕಂಥಾ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ೪ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ. ಈ ೪ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ? It is not possible and also they are not balancing the trade also. ಆದರೆ ಆ ದಿಶೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ. ಈ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಚೇಂಜ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಹೇಳಿದರು, It has come a brokers broker. You call it as a brokers brokers broker, I don't mind But, there should be a Silk Exchange because there was exploitation in the beginning. What is going on in the Avenue Road? ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಕೈಮೇಲೆ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಇಟ್ಟು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದು ೧೯೮೦ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇತ್ತು ಅಂದರೆ, is it a civilised marketing? ತೂಕ ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಾಯಿತು ಅಂದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತೇವೆಯೋ? To avoid all these things, first sale should be in the Exchange ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಿದೆವು.

ಇವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಜನ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಎಕ್ಸಾಮಿನ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಇದನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಚೇಂಜ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇವತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ, ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ಮೋಸ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ, ಒಂದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ, ಏನೆಂದರೆ' these Kothi valas should come and purchase in the Exchange. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಸಾಗರ್‌ರವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು, ಏನೆಂದರೆ, ಏಕೆ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಫಸ್ಟ್ ಸೇಲ್ ಆದ ಮೇಲೆ ನೀವು ರೈಡ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಏಕೆ ಹಿಡಿಯುತ್ತೀರಿ ಎಂದು. ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಟೋಟಲ್ ಪ್ರೊಡಕ್ಷನ್ ಇವರೇ ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ೩೦೦೦ ಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಟನ್ ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೊಡ್ಯೂಸ್ ಆದರೆ ಕಳೆದ ವರ್ಷ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಚೇಂಜ್‌ಗೆ ಬಂದಿರುವುದು ೧೫೫೫ ಟನ್. The remaining 1,445 tonnes have gone to the black market *i.e.*, to Kothivalas through back doors. Therefore, the officers are authorised to inspect and confiscate the stock. They have got every protection under the law, that they cannot be touched and they will not be touched. But, if they have stocks undeclared and if they do not account for it, our officers are empowered to check the stock and even to prosecute them. ಫಸ್ಟ್ ಸೇಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಚೇಂಜ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಮುಟ್ಟುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. Therefore, you cannot consider this as harassment.

ನಾವು ಏನು ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ಲಾಯಿಟೇಷನ್ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಚೇಂಜ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ, ಹಿಂದಿನ ಬಾಗಿಲಿನಿಂದ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕಣ್ಮುಚ್ಚಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೂತುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. Because only 50% of the production is coming to the Silk Exchange. As rightly pointed out by the Hon. Member Sri C. M. Arumugham, the raw silk is consummed more outside the State than inside the State. It is not to-days affair. Nearly 80% of the raw silk is consummed in Tamilnadu, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh. Kanchipuram, Salem, Arni, Banaras and Surat are the famous centers for consumption of the bulk of the raw silk. They have established a traditional market. Nobody can help it. As pointed out by the hon. Member Sri C. M. Arumugham, the additional taxes in the State might have reduced the sale of the cloth produced within the State. To that extent our traders are handicapped.

SRI A. LAKSHMI SAGAR.— It has been the policy of the Government. The Hon. Member is vociferously arguing that it is in the interest of the State to see that we formulate schmes and plans for consumption of maximum quantity of raw silk produced within the State and our efforts must be in that direction. There is no point in selling our raw silk elsewhere and allow those people to get employment and other benefits.

SRI M. C. BASAPPA.—This is not to-day's business. It is going on since long. ಆದರೆ ತಾವು ಇವತ್ತು ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಫ್ಯಾಬ್ರಿಕೇಟ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸೇಷನ್ ಏನು ತಂದಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ಇದರಿಂದ naturally it increased the prices of the cloth produced within the State, We cannot compete with the cloth produced outside the State. ಆರ್ಗ್ಯುಮೆಂಟ್‌ಗೆ ತಾವು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು ಪ್ರೊಡಕ್ಷನ್ ಡಿಕ್ರೀಜ್

ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ, ಸ್ಟಾಕ್ ಉಳಿದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು market is not capable of bearing the taxes, ಇದರಿಂದ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯ ತೊಂದರೆ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು...... Since, the hon. Finance Minister wants money, he will argue in favour of tax. We have to compare the plight of a weaver or a producer of silk cloth within the State with that of a person who is producing the cloth outside the State. The weaver or the producer outside the State is in an advantageous position. A man within Karnataka is in a disadvantageous position. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ತಾವು ರೇಷ್ಮೆಯನ್ನು ನೇಯತಕ್ಕವರ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿಧಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯತಕ್ಕದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ತಾವೇ ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಇದು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿಯತನಕ ಈ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ತರಹದ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ವಿಧಿಸಬಾರದೆಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೀತಿಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಕಳೆದ ೧ ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ಇದು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರೇ ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ, we are taxing the people ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಲತೀಫ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರ್‌ರವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು......... The Department is doing nothing except taxing the people. ನಾವು ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ They are collecting the tax to give them better facilities. But, the facilities are not at all given to them. The Silk Exchange should not become a tax collecting department. It should become a Department to create additional facilities and benefits to the people who are engaged in the industry. ಆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಏನು ಲೆವಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಇಂಟರ್‌ಡ್ಯೂಜ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಅದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯತಕ್ಕ ಯೋಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ದಿಶೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. That was the policy of both the centre and the State Government since it is a growing industry and nearly two million people are living on this industry ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸೇಷನ್ ಮೇಜರ್‌ನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು, ಸಾಧುವಾದುದೆಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಏತಕ್ಕೆಂದರೆ... to link that this has got a direct effect on weavers, on the silk market ಇದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬಹಳ ಆರ್ಟಿಫಿಶಿಯಲ್ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಇಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಲ್. ತಿಮ್ಮೇಗೌಡ (ಬಸವನಗುಡಿ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ನಾನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗದೆ ಒಂದೆರಡು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ, ಈಗ ಏನು ಹ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಲೂಂಗೆ ೨ ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಹಾಕಿರತಕ್ಕದು ಇದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪವರ್‌ಲೂಂ ಮೇಲೆ ೪ ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಹಾಕಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥದ್ದು ಇದೆ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಹೊಸೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂದೂಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ ರತಕ್ಕ ವೀವರ್ಸ್ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಯಾರನ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ಸೀರೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಯ್ದಂಥ ಸೀರೆಗಳಿಗೆ ೪ ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಬೀಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ತಮಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಇವತ್ತು ಸಿಲ್ಕನ್ನು ವೀವ್ ಮಾಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಪವರ್‌ಲೂಂನಲ್ಲಿ ವೀವ್ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ಅಥವಾ ಹ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಲೂಂನಲ್ಲಿ ವೀವ್ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ಎಂದು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಹೆರಾಸ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಪವರ್ ಲೂಂಗೆ ೪ ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಹಾಕತಕ್ಕ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಹ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಲೂಂಗೆ ೨ ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಹಾಕತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಪವರ್‌ಲೂಂನಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಯ್ದಂಥ ಸೀರೆಗೆ ಹ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಲೂಂ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಹ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಲೂಂನಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಯ್ದದಂಥ ಸೀರೆಗೆ ಪವರ್ ಲೂಂ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳೇನು ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ

ಅದನ್ನು ಗಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಈಗ ಏನು ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಹಾಕಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಅದನ್ನು ವಾಪಸ್ಸು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಯಾರನ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಚೇಂಜ್ ಮೇಲೆ ೧ ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಹಾಕಿ ಇದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರನ್ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕವರಿಗೆ ೧ ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಬೀಳುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೊರಗಡೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗತಕ್ಕವರಿಗೂ ೧ ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಬೀಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಎವೇಷನ್ ಕೂಡ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಈಗ ಏನು ೨, ೪ ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್‌ನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಅದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಂ ಹಾಕಿ. ಮತ್ತೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ ೨೦ ಕೋಟಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿ ಇನ್ನು ೧೫ ಸಾವಿರ ಹ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಲೂಂಗಳನ್ನು ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ನ ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆನ್ಸ್‌ನಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು. ಆದರೆ ಈಗಿರತಕ್ಕವರಿಗೇ ತೊಂದರೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಇನ್ನು ೧೫ ಸಾವಿರ ಹ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಲೂಂಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಥವಿಲ್ಲದ ಮಾತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುರಿಂದ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳವರು ವರ್ಲ್ಡ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ನವರಿಂದ ಇನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು ಈ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರೀಸ್‌ಯನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಹ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಲೂಂನವರಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

† **ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಮುನಿರಾಜು (ಬಾಗೇಪಲ್ಲಿ).**—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೆ, ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಈ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಗೃಹ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರೂ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನು ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದ ಪ್ರಮೇಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಥವಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಈ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಬಹುಶಃ ಈ ಒಂದು ಉದ್ದಿಮೆಯಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವರಮಾನ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಇದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಹಾಕತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ಈ ಒಂದು ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪವನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇರೆಯಾದ ಒಂದು ಯಾರ್ಡ್ ಸ್ಟಿಕ್‌ನ್ನೇ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲನೆಯದಾಗಿ ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇವತ್ತು ಏನು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ಈ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ೨೦ ಲಕ್ಷ ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇದು ಗೃಹ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದಂಥದ್ದು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ಲಾನಿಂಗ್ ಕಮಿಷನರ್‌ರವರು ಸಹ ಇದನ್ನು ಘೋಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರಬೇಕು, ಈ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ಉದ್ದಿಮೆಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ತರಹದ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂಡ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಅಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಸಾಧುವಾದುದಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದು ನೀತಿ ಕೂಡ ಆಗಿದೆ. ನೀತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್‌ನ್ನು ವಸೂಲನೇ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು ಎನ್ನತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ. ನಾವು ಇವತ್ತು ಏನು ೩ ಸಾವಿರ ಟನ್ ೨ ಸಾವಿರ ಟನ್ ತಯಾರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೆಮ್ಮೆ ಪಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಸಾಧುವಾದುದಲ್ಲ. ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಘೋಷಣೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅದನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪಡಿಸಿದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಇನ್ನೂ ೩–೪ ಪಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡಬಹುದು ಎನ್ನತಕ್ಕದ್ದೇ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ಲಾನಿಂಗ್ ಕಮಿಷನ್ನಿನವರ ಉದ್ದೇಶ. ಈ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಇದು ಇನ್ನೂ ಇನ್‌ಫೆಂಟ್ ಸ್ಟೇಜ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ನಾವು ಏನೋ ಸೀರೆ ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹಣ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನತಕ್ಕ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋದರೆ ನಿರಾಶೆಯಾಗಿ ಬಿಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಇನ್ನು ೫–೬–೧೦ ರಷ್ಟು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಇನ್ನು ೨೦ ಲಕ್ಷ ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಈ ಉದ್ದಿಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನಾ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಲಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಮತ್ತು ಅನೇಕ ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಇವತ್ತು ಬರೀ ಅದರಿಂದ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ವರಮಾನ ಮುಖ್ಯವಲ್ಲ. ಮತ್ತೆ ಇವತ್ತು ಇಂಟರ್‌ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಪರದೇಶದಿಂದ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಇದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಸುಂಕ ವಿಧಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದಲೂ ಹಣ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ.

೩–೦೦ ಪಿ. ಎಂ.

ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಆಗದೆ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ೧೦೦ಕ್ಕೆ ೬೦ ರಷ್ಟು ಸುಂಕ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಆಗಲಿ ಎಂದು ಸುಂಕ ಹಾಕುವುದು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೀತಿ. ಒಂದು ನೂರು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ತರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ೬೦ ರಿಂದ ೯೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಸುಂಕ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಉದ್ದೇಶ

ಏನೆಂದರೆ ಉದ್ಯಮವನ್ನು ಪ್ರೊಟೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋರಿಯುವರು ಬಹಳ ಹುಷಾರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡ ೯೦ ಭಾಗ ವರಮಾನ ನಮಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಶೇಕಡ ೮೦ ಭಾಗ ಲಾಭ ಸಿಗತಕ್ಕ ರಾ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್‌ನವರು ಬಟ್ಟೆ ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ಬಹಳ ಪೈಪೋಟಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾನು ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಚೇಂಜ್ ನಡೆಯುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವತ್ತು ಚಿನ್ನದ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಬೆಲೆಯೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚು. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾದ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್. ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ ಬೋರ್ಡನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಕೆಲವು ಪರಿಣಿತರನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಅವರ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದೆಂದು ಸೂಚಿಸಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಕ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಂಠಿತವಾದರೆ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ, ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬಹಳ ನಿಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಬೇರೆಯವರನ್ನು ಸಹ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ, ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ. ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ಲಾನಿಂಗ್ ಕಮೀಷನ್ನಿನ ನೀತಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಕೈಮಗ್ಗದ ರೇಷ್ಮೆಗೆ ೨ ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಮಿಳ್ನಾಡಿನವರು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರೆದು ಆ ಕರವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಸಿದರು. ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೂಡ ಆ ದಿಸೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಪರಿಣಿತರ ಅಡ್ವೈಸರಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೂ ಕೂಡ ಕೈಮಗ್ಗದ ಮೇಲೆ ಶುಲ್ಕ ವಿಧಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಸಾಧುವಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ ವಂದಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ರಾಜುಗೌಡ(ಹಾನೂರು).—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಿತ್ರರು ಕೆಲವರು ಏನು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗದೆ ಎರಡು ಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಉದ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರತರಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅನೇಕ ಜನಗಳ ಬಹು ದಿನದ ಕನಸು ನನಸಾಗಿ ಇವತ್ತು ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವಿನಿಮಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿರುವುದು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಸಂತೋಷಪಡತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದು ಅನುಸರಿಸತಕ್ಕ ದಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಗತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಿಂಹಾವಲೋಕನ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಅನೇಕ ದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ, ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟಿಂಗ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷವಾಯಿತು. ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಬಂದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಏನು ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಗುರಿ ಏನು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾಗಿ ಅವಲೋಕಿಸಿದಾಗ ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಧಾರಣೆ ಏನು ಏರುಪೇರಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಹತೋಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿಡುವುದು ಅದರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶ. ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ, ನಾವು ಇಡೀ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಅವಲೋಕಿಸಿದಾಗ ಒಂದು ಕೇಜಿ ರೇಷ್ಮೆಗೆ ೪೫೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಆದುದು ೧೯೮೦ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಹೊರತು ಅದರ ಪೂರ್ವ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದಾಗ ಇಷ್ಟು ಬೆಲೆ ಯಾವತ್ತೂ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟಿಂಗ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಈ ತರಹ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಏನು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಬೆಲೆ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಮಂಡಲಿ ಏನಿದೆ ಅದು ತನ್ನ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಫಲವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಸಂಶಯವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವಿನಿಮಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಹರಾಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ದರವನ್ನು ಗೊತ್ತು ಮಾಡುವ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಗೆಂದರೆ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟಿಂಗ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಬೆಲೆಗೆ ಕೇಳುವುದು ಆಗಿದೆ. ಕೋರಿಯುವರು ೩೭೫ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗೆ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ೪೫೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ದರ ಬರುವುದು ಯಾರಿಂದ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಊಹಿಸಬಹುದು. ಯಾವ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟಿಂಗ್ ಬೋರ್ಡನ್ನು ತರಲಾಯಿತೋ ಆ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ನೆರವೇರಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಅದು ನಗುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಅದನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿರುವುದು ಲಾಭ ಗಳಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅಲ್ಲ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಧಾರಣೆ ಏರುಪೇರಿಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗದೆ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಬೆಳೆಗಾರರ ಕ್ಷೇಮವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು. ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಕೇ.ಜಿ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ೪೫೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಆಗಿರುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ವಾತಾವರಣ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಉದ್ದಿಮೆಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ರೇಷ್ಮೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಂಡ ಮಗ್ಗದವನಿಗೂ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಬಾರದು ಮತ್ತು ರೇಷ್ಮೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯುವವನಿಗೂ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಬಾರದು. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಇಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗದ ಹಾಗೆ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟಿಂಗ್ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರು ಬೋರ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ದಾಸ್ತಾನಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಆಗ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಬೆಲೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ

ಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವಿನಿಮಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ರೇಷ್ಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡ ೨೫ ರಷ್ಟನ್ನಾದರೂ ಅದು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಏರುಪೇರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಇರುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಯಾವ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಉದ್ದೇಶವೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಈ ಒಂದು ಉದ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಜನರು ನಿರತರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅವರನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಉದ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದು. ಕೋಠಿಯವರಿಂದ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಪಡೆದು ಅದೇ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಶೇಕಡ ೧೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಲಾಭ ಇಟ್ಟು ವೀವರ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಏತಕ್ಕೆಂದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನೀವೇ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮಾಡುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರುಗಳು ಏನು ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಮೇಲೆ ೨ರಿಂದ ೪ ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್‌ವರೆಗೆ ತೆರಿಗೆ ವಿಧಿಸಿರುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗಲೇ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅರ್ಥ ಸಚಿವರ ಗಮನವನ್ನು ಸೆಳೆದಿದ್ದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಏಕೆ ಪುರಸ್ಕಾರ ಸಿಗಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಲೇಬರ್ ಓರಿಯೆಂಟೆಡ್ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿ. ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವಿಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಉದ್ಯಮ. ಇಂಥ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವ ಉದ್ಯಮವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಕೇವಲ ೬೦೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಹಾಕತಕ್ಕ ಒಬ್ಬನಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಅಂಥ ಒಂದು ಉದ್ಯಮ ಇದು. ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವುದರಲ್ಲೂ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅರ್ಥ ಸಚಿವರು ಗಮನಕೊಟ್ಟು ೨ರಿಂದ ೪ ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಏನು ವಿಧಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ವಾಪಸ್ಸು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ೨೦ ಲಕ್ಷ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಸುಗಮ ದಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಿನಂತಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

* **SRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY** (Minister for Finance).—Sir, I must express my thanks to all the Members who participated in the discussion on a very important issue like this. I must say that this State has got a very strong lobby so far as the Silk industry is concerned. Silk is a unique type of industry about which we are proud of. Allmost all the Members who have spoken on this subject have highlighted the importance of this industry in Karnataka and also enlightened this House and enlightened the Government on various phases of the development of industry in Karnataka. But one thing I failed to be convinced is as to how the present taxation policy with regard to the Silk fabrics would effect the industry. The total production of Silk fabrics in Karnataka that is planned is to the order of 1,66,484 Metres per day. The break-up is like this.—

Handloom fabrics	...	89,000 Metres per day
Power fabrics	...	75,000 Metres per day
Mill Sector	...	2,484 Metres per day
Total	...	1,66,484 Metres per day.

In terms of value of annual production of plain silk cloth in Karnataka, it should work out about Rs. 152 crores if you want to quantity in terms of money. After printing or processing, the value would be not less than Rs. 250 crores per annum. As far as the incidence of taxation is concerned, it would come to round about Rs. 3

crores even though it was estimated about Rs. 50 lakhs in my budget speech. If we go for collection vigorously the recovery will be not less than Rs. 3 crores. I may be permitted to draw the attention of the hon. Members to the amendment that has been introduced in terms of taxing the power loom fabrics and the hand loom fabrics. It is very clear. Whenever the Government introduces any taxes, we would always like to see that they do not fall upon the weaker sections. This social objective has been kept in mind and it has been followed scrupulously. By no stretch of imagination we can say that the weaver is taxed. The weaver is not taxed and he will not be taxed. There is no question of harassing or humiliating the weaver at the looms. It is only the trader in question It will not be quite proper to mix 'trader' and 'trade' or a 'traderer' and 'industry'. We have got to distinguish between these two. Many of the hon. Members know that 30% to 40 % margin is kept by the trader while selling the sarees etc. Afterall I am asking only 4% in the case of power loom fabrics and 2% in the case of hand loom fabrics whereas the trader gets 30% to 40% in the market. If it is a saree of Rs. 500 worth, the trader will be getting Rs. 200 as margin. And I am asking Rs. 20 out of Rs. 200.

SRI A. LAKSHMI SAGAR.—Who gave you those figures? Do not rely upon those figures.

SRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY.—I am talking from my personal experience. I was the Chairman of the Handloom Corporation. We used to calculate the margin. I am in close touch with it.

SRI A. LAKSHMI SAGAR.—Much water has flown under the bridge.

SRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY.—Even now I am in close touch with it. I know what is happening in Handloom Corporation and what is happening in the Market. As far as the weaver is concerned, even if I today declare that the tax is not to be collected and withdraw this amendment, the weaver is not going to be beneftted by it. On this point I am not convinced.

SRI A. LAKSHMI SAGAR.—So you have closed your mind.

SRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY.—I have not closed my mind. My mind is open. If you can convince that the weaver at the loom is affected, I can understand. Afterall silk is worn by the rich and the affluent people. I do not think the common man uses silk fabrics. Once a while on the occasions like marriage the poor people wear silk clothes. But still it is far away from the common man and the weaker sections of the society. We tax even the food-grains which are being consumed by the bulk of the consumers who are weaker sections and poor people. Silk cloth is worn by the affluent, It is lcolected at the consumer end and not at the manufacturing end. How can it affect the industry as a whole? It is not quite unique as far as the taxation policy is concerned. In other States, our neighbours, also tax is levied. At the cost of repetition, I would like to say that in Tamilnad also on silk fabrics they have levied 2% tax on the powerloom products. An argument was advanced in this House that nowhere such taxation was followed and Karnataka alone suddenly put the tax. It is not correct. Here there is no question of diversion of trade to other States. A person who wants to purchase a silk saree will not go to Madras or Bombay. There cannot be diversion of trade. Even on that count I do not think it deserves any sympathetic consideration. In Maharashtra they charge 2.75% on both powerloom and handloom silk fabrics. In Tamilnadu they levy 10% on powerloom fabrics.

SRI C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—There are no powerlooms there.

SRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY.—There are. They charge 10% on power loom fabrics. Of course on handloom there is no tax. In Andhra Pradesh they have charged 3% on powerloom fabrics. They are our close neighbours and our competitors. In Uttar Pradesh they have charged 8% on powerloom silk fabrics. In West Bengal also they have levied tax. And in Karnataka we have put 4% and 2% on powerloom and handloom silk fabrics respectively. We have been levying this tax so that we can plough back the revenue accrued on this account to the same weaker sections who are behind the looms. Even while replying to the Budget, I clearly said that whatever money we get, say, Rs. 3 crores on this account, we are going to plough back the same to the handloom industry. Why don't you allow me to collect the tax? In an egalitarian society, we have to collect money by the way it could be collected and plough it back where the people are in larger number and who should be benefitted. I can transform the entire society of the weaker sections within three years.

This is my plea before this House. The silk apex society are entitled to cover more looms for want of money, for want of working capital, for want of modernisation, for want of providing marketing facilities. This is not possible to do at all. So we have not done anything new. Of course, we have been postponing. With a fond hope of getting Rs. 3 crores we had estimated at Rs. 50 lakhs in the budget estimates. In fact I was losing a crore of rupees. By giving up the taxation on the Entry Tax, we have just exempted both power loom and handloom. We have given up the tax on the twisted and thrown silks. In fact, I had lost a crore of rupees as against my estimate of Rs. 50 lakhs? Even there, we had left Rs. 50 lakhs a that time. In view of the complaint that entry tax will cause a lot of harassment, humiliation to the weavers, to the industrialists at various stages that may affect the industry, we have left that. We thought at the counter we can collect atleast 2% or 4% from the affluent class of people. We have also now got the World Bank Project. We want to convert round about 15,000 looms in Karnataka Cotton looms and Silk looms. This will a transform the entire society. As far as the State Government is concerned, we have got to contribute our share to this 40 crores of rupees project. From where else should I find something to support or sustain the project like the World Bank project which is going to transform this 15,000. It will also help the sericulture industries and again the domestic consumption of raw silk will increase. We have also got to build up the capacity as far as the industry is concerned. When we produce raw silk, we also produce finished goods. We must have an inbuilt arrangement so that the capacity to absorb the raw silk raw materials which is produced by the sericulturists so that we can have an alround development. How are we going to sustain ? Because of the resource restraint, we have to find resources.

One more thing I would like to impress upon this House is that the question with reg rd to the impact of this taxation. What is the impact ? Weavers have not closed and looms have not stopped. Of course, traders have some problems. I do understand. The main problem is with the traders. Let us not hide these things. They will be caught up in the net of Income Tax authorities. Suppose crores of rupees business is done, what happens if the Sales Tax is collected I put them in the net of the Sales Tax automatically, they will also be caught up in the net of the Income Tax authorities. Again my share of income for the Income Tax will go up. There has been evasion as far as the Income Tax is concerned. When we got the national income increased, my State Government revenue will also increase. Again, the benefits will be given to the programmes that we have taken up like programmes which will benefit the weaker sections. This will also not affect the export trade because this taxation is not applicable to export commodities which are to be exported. When we think of giving exemption we always think whether it will benefit weaker sections. I do understand that there is lot of corruption. I keep my mind open.

SRI A. LAKSHMI SAGAR.—So far, it is certain that you have closed your mind on this.

Sri M. Veerappa Moily.—I have not closed my mind but I must say the present picture around this taxation policy. It is not for just to justify the taxation policy. In the light of the arguments which were advanced by many members here and the premier position which is occupied by the State of Karnataka in terms of silk industry, we would definitely examine some of the points raised by many of them. With regard to weavers, I do not think it will affect them. With regard to the industry, the Government is prepared to look into the matter. I can also just say that this taxation will not be withdrawn but we will try to see whether it could temperate the rigours which are imbibed in the legislation. In view of the project which we are taking up and in the interest of the industry as such, the Government will definitely consider many of the views expressed by the members but at the same time the social purpose underlined behind this legislation may kindly be noted by the members.

Sri A. Lakshmi Sagar.—A powerful argument has been advanced I am inclinded to agree with you which has already been sounded by Dr. Thimme Gowda. In much of the argument, the force has been that there is bound to be diversification, bound to be trade adversity and all that with whichwe do not agree It is a debatable point but for time being I certainly say that I do not agree with any one of your contentions. That is a different matter. But let me make this suggestion namely instead of taxing the finished goods, you levy tax at the Silk Exchange point. I am prepared to argue with you and try to convince you. This is the suggestion that has come from them. I have tried to cross-examine them and tried to get the best out of them. You also kindly examine the situation. There are so many pitfalls about which you have been saying about so vehemently.

Sri M. Veerappa Moily.—It is better we have to apply our judicious mind and find out whether we can actually tax. This is a question of degree. You may argue that it would be better at the stage of raw materials. I may say that it would be better at the consumer stage. This is a degree of argument. At the same time there are so many stages......

3-30 P.M.

There is also economic and the utility of the entire thing in terms of benefit that it may ultimately accrue to the persons who are involved in it, who are engaged in this trade. Therefore, I would ask you to examine this matter in all seriousness and give your decision at the earliest point of time. That would clear doubts. But, I may tell you for your information that there is a mode of exploitation that Government would give them some relief, if this suggestion is accepted. This is one point of clarification. The other one is that you said that to-morrow this measure would bring in a larger amount of revenue because so many people would give income tax. No. I have not pleaded for merchants. My main argument has been one in favour of the growers and the weavers, the two most important persons in the process of manufacturing the silk goods. Of course, there is consumer also, and the trader is also a person, a functionary in the entire processes who also serves and who also does social service, of course for the benefit. He also does his service to the society. Therefore, you please do not be under that impression. I would ask you with all my vehemence at my command to examine the suggestions that I have made and see that decision is made known at the earliest point of time so that some relief or no relief will be known, and the suspicion will be removed.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಲ್. ತಿಮ್ಮೇಗೌಡ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ, ಇವತ್ತು ಎರಡು ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಮಾರಾಟ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಗಾರರಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ನೇಕಾರರಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ತಮ್ಮ ವಾದ ಸರಿಯಾದದಲ್ಲ. ಕಾಫಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಫಿ ಬೆಲೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಆದಾಗ, ಒಂದು ಟನ್ ಕಾಫಿಗೆ ಎಕ್ಸೈಸ್ ಡ್ಯೂಟಿ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ತಮಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ನೂರಾರು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಎಕ್ಸೈಜ್ ಡ್ಯೂಟಿ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು, ಇದರಿಂದ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಗಾರರೂ ಉಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವೂ ಅಗುತ್ತದೆ.

SRI ABDUL LATHEEF.—Perhaps the Minister would not agree to tax the exchange. That will be harassment of the reelers, i.e., the remedy will be worse than the disease. The Hon. Minister may clarify it.

SRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY.—The Hon. Member Sri Lakshmisagar has suggested that it can be put on the Silk Yard. It will directly affect the weaver. The weaver will be affected directly.

SRI A. LAKSHMISAGAR.—I will explain.

SRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY.—I have understood.

SRI A. LAKSHMISAGAR.—I have not made my self clear.

SRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY.—Straightaway I cannot agree with you.

SRI A. LAKSHMI SAGAR.—70% of raw silk is exported and the silk fabrics made out of it do not have the burden. Therefore, that would be cheaper than the goods that are produced in Karnataka. It is a simple problem, Therefore, if there is growing unit of the silk that is produced in the State will be subject to the levy and the fabrics made out of it will have uniformity. It would not be diverted.

SRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY.—In that instance, there will be diversion. Several things go underground. You cannot find it. Naturally our silk industry may be in jeopardy.

SRI D. T. MAYANNA.—Growers will be affected.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Let us close this subject.

(ii) Delay about announcement of Government policy regarding levy of Capitation fee.

† **SRI S. R. BOMMAI.**—Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to raise the question of capitation fee in the Medical Colleges and the Engineering Colleges and the intake of the colleges in our State. Sir, at the outset I would like to say that our State has established records in many fields, particularly in the trade of education. It has got a special place on the educational map of India. Recently in the political map also Karnataka appears every day. Sir, in our State, so far as the Engineering colleges are concerned in 1978-79 there were 20 colleges, in 1979-80 there were 29 colleges and I think there are 41 Engineering colleges now. Out of them 3 are Government colleges. One is a Regional college. One may be run by the University and the rest of the colleges are private colleges. The intake strength in the year 1978-79 was 3,108 and there was a galloping record. It was increased to 7,063 in 1979-80 and in 1980-81 it went to 8,446. During the course of two years, in the first year it increased to 2.273. I do not know whether trade in Education, particularly in the Engineering is going at such a rapid speed in our State, whether there was necessity for so many colleges, whether there was infrastructure for establishing all these colleges and why the in-take capacity is increased. Nowhere in the country it has happened. If you take into consideration the number of colleges where the total colleges in the whole of the country may be 100, 1/3 of the colleges are in our State. That is my information. The in-take of the colleges had not yet been decided, even till to-day by the Government. And also the policy of the Government, regarding the capitation fees to be charged is not decided. I think also the last date for applying for admission is over. The University has fixed, according my information, 25th July as the last date and the Government has not decided about the intake, and about the capitation fees of each college. Supposing the Government fixed a particular colleges then the student does not get admission in the Engineering colleges. He will not be having any opportunity to go to other courses. In other courses the last date is over. The student who does not get admission in the Engineering College will be compelled to sit at home without

pursuing the studies. It is a question of finance also. Supposing he applies both for B.Sc. and if he gets admission here, he will lose that amount. You will have to take into consideration the financial involvement and the plight of the parents also. I think this Government, particularly, our Chief Minister who is here could give a spot decision.

But he could grant colleges on the spot in the meeting of farmers he could grant certain facilities. But why not decide about seats of medical and engineering colleges? What is the difficulty? What is the motive? I also refer to medical colleges. Out of 12 medical colleges in the State, four are Government colleges and eight are private colleges. There is maximum number of medical colleges in our State. So far as the Capitation Fee is concerned, it is varying from time to time. From one lakh rupees it went upto Rs. 1,60,000. I do not know whether this year it will be Rs. 2 lakhs because of inflationary tendency and more pressure being brought on the colleges.

Sir, there was a State-wide agitation by the students of medical colleges. The agitation went on for a number of months and their demand was abolition of Capitation Fees. Even in Gujarat there was agitation on the question of reservations. But so far as charging of capitation fee is educational field is concerned, it is opposed be everybody. I am at a loss to understand the policy of the Staty Government, particularly when the Prime Minister and the Union Minister for Education have declared at a Conference of Education Ministers that they are opposed to charging of capitation fees both in medical colleges and engineering colleges and also in other technical institutions.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—I wish to inform the House that a Parliamentary deligation from Australia led by Mr. P. M. Ruddock, M.P. has arrived in Bangalore yesterday. The Members of the delegation are now in the Officers' Gallary witnessing the proceedings of the House.

On my behalf and on behalf of the Hon'ble Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming the delegation.

During the short period of their stay we are trying to show them as much as possible in and around Bangalore. I wish them a happy stay and through them, I convey our greetings and best wishes to their parliament and the people of Australia. The delegation is leaving for Bombay tomorrow.

SRI Y. RAMAKRISHNA (Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs).—Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Sir. please permit me to associate myself with the kind sentiments expressed by you in extending a most cordial welcome to the distinguished members of the Parliamentary Delegation from Australia.

Australia is one of our well-wishers and friendly countries. It has extended its assistance, both technical personnel and materials, in various fields to our country, especially to our State of Karnataka. Indo-Australian Fodder Development Project at Hesaraghatta and Indo-Australian Sheep Project at Challakere are ideal farms about which we feel always proud. As I understand this delegation consists of senior Parliament Members with a vast experience in political, social and economic spheres. I had the pleasure of spending a couple of hours this morning in their company at our project area viz., Hesaraghatta. The way of tackling the problems and finding out solutions to the problems with a vast and rich experience is really marvellous. Their visit has encouoraged us. I have great pleasure in reciprocating our sincere feelings and friendship. On behalf of this august House I sincerely thank them.

SRI S. R. BOMMAI —Sir, I would like to associate myself and welcome the delegates on behalf of the members of the Opposition of this House. Sir, it may not be out of place if I mention that I had the good fortune of visiting Australia in December, 1979 when I want as the delegate from India for the Common Wealth Conference held in New Zealand. I had the opportunity to go round some of the places in Australia for a short period. Sir, when I found a number of Indians having settled in Australia, I talked to them and I found they have maintained very cordial relationship. I was very happy to know that Indians prospering economically and also on social status.

Sir, so far as the relationship between Karnataka and that great country is concerned, they have, since many years, exchanged thoughts, programmes, assistance and friendship. I hope it would be further strengthened and will be getting mutual benefits from the experience and knowledge we have.

I once again welcome them and express my heart-left thanks for giving me an opportunity.

Sir, I was at the point that, in principle charging of capitation fee for admission into Medical and Engineering Colleges has not been accepted by the Government of India. In this connection, I may repeat what the Prime Minister and the Union Minister for Education said. They gave a directive in a way that charging of capitation fees should be abolished immediately. I would like to know from the Government what happened to the advice given by the Prime Minister I know Government of India has addressed number of letters to State Government regarding abolition of capitation fees. The Union Health Minister, who hails from our State, made a statement in Bangalore on an occasion that the Government of India has advised the State Government to abolish capitation fees. When there was agitation last year, the Government, at the instance of this House, appointed a Committee consisting of technical people, representatives from All-India Medical Council, State Medical Council, Government and student representatives. Four months have lapsed. I would like to know whether that Committee has submitted its report ? What is the view of that Committee ? I have learnt that Committee has recommended for total abolition of capitation fees.

(SMT. PRAMILA in the chair)

Why the Government has not taken any decision ? What is the difficulty ? About the Medical Colleges also you have not spelled out the policy of the Government though we are in the last week of July. The last date for seeking admission to Medical Colleges was 17th July 1981 and the last date for admission is 15th August, 1981. This is the programme according to the Indian Medical Council, and still the Government have not taken any decision in this behalf. Madam, the Hon'ble Health Minister had made a statement on the floor of the House, on 9th July 1980 and he spelled out speciffcally the policy of the Government and it is reported in the 'Assembly Debates (Vol. XXVIII). The seats allotted to each of the colleges are J.M. Medical College, Belgaum, Davanagere Medical College, Manipal Medical College, Medical College, Gulbarga-100 seats, St. John's Medical College-60, M. R. Medical College-90. This being the intake strength approved by the All India Medical Council, inspite of the statement on the floor of the House, and in spite of guidelines given by the All India Medical Council, last year they have admitted the students and the following was the strength. Manipal Medical College Mangalore-225, 25 seats more. Davangere Medical College-125, Belgaum Medical College-111, Gulbarga Medical College-113, Ramaiah's Medical College-100, St. John's Medical College-100, Kempegowda Medical College, Bangalore-100, Bangalore Medical College-150 and remaining colleges-100. Madam, I would like to know from the Government when the approved strength of a college was 100 for the private Medical Colleges, have they got approval for the increased admissions ? Mangalore College-25 seats more, Davangere College-25 I think only the Davangere Medical College has got the approval from the All India Medical Council. Belgaum College-11 seats more, Gulbarga College-13 seats more. In all these colleges seats have been increased without the approval of the All India Medical Council Madam, according to the Government's statement. they can recover Rs. One lakh and Sixty thousand for one seat. But, we don't know for how much money the seat have been sold. Even this year also something will happen. Therefore, I want to have a categorical answer from the Government, what is its policy so far as intake is concerned and its policy regarding capitation fee in respect of both Medical and Engineering Colleges. Already there is a delay. Parents are kept in suspense, the students are anxious, Uneversity also in a way is in a fix, still why the Government have not taken any decision ? To my knowledge, Madam, a political pressure is being brought on the Government so far as deciding the capitation policy and intake capacity are concerned. I would like to tell the Government that unless they take a decision today and unless they spell out the decision also, it will be again a trouble for the Government to deal with the situation. I am told that Government is thinking of making discrimination between institution and institution. I have come to know regarding aided Engineering Colleges. There is a thinking going on in the Government that in certain colleges seats are to be restricted and certain colleges are to get more seats. Such a discriminatory policy due to political pressure or any other pressure cannot be tolerated. Government must have a national and uniform policy for the aided colleges, non-aided colleges, irrespective of the colleges being run by a particular educational or religious institution. Here, Madam, the Government is slow on this matter, I don't know why. They want the managements to come and pressurise. To my knowledge, the managements were summoned to Delhi, not officially, but somehow they have been summoned to Delhi. I understand a heavy deal has been struck. This is my information. A deal has been struck.

SRI G. B. SHANKARA RAO.—Madam, the hon. member should not make such a baseless statement.

SRI S. R. BOMMAI.—Madam, I have got the basis. If necessary I will produce the evidence. When I make a statement, I know of my responsibility. I know, when the meeting took place, at whose response, who were the persons attended and what is the amount settled. If the Hon'ble Minister desires I will give the details and I will pass it on to the Hon'ble Minister.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎಸ್. ಶಿವನಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಅಮೌಂಟ್ ಸೆಟ್ಲ್‌ಡ ಅಂದರೆ ಯಾರ್ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟೆಷ್ಟು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಬೊಮ್ಮಾಯಿ.—ಅಮೌಂಟ್ ಸೆಟ್ಲ್‌ಡ ಅಂದರೆ ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ. Madam, there have been serious allega-

tions about these managements. When I talked to the managements they say that out of 10 seats left to the managements more than 50% seats are taken only by the Government-either by the Chief Minister or by the Ministers.

SRI G.B. SHANKARA RAO.—Madam, whenever, hon. members make any allegation they must be careful and coutious.

SRI S. R. BOMMAI.—All right, All right.

SRI G.B. SHANKARA RAO.—Madam, hon. member Sri Bommai cannot say like that just because he has got a freedom to make a statement in the House He should not make such a statement by which he asserts that a particular arrangement exists between the State Government and Central Government, which is not correct. I request the hon. member Sri S. R Bommai who is the senior member of this House, not to make such a statement on the floor of the House.

SRI S. R. BOMMAI.— Madam, if an enquiry is held immediately I will disclose the details. There are letters from the Chief Minister and the Ministers of our Government to the managements. The managements have kept the records. I am not making any statement without any basis. There are records with the managements. Letters are in such vague terms that if you read in between, the deal comes to light. I am not making any statement without any basis. I know my responsibility. Now, when there is a confusion in the State when the Prime Minister of our country, your esteemed leader has given a directive, why you have not accepted that advice? there may be difficulties. All these things have to be achieved in a phased why, you said. what is that phased way ? I agree some concession has to be shown to the new colleges and undeveloped colleges. There should be a distinction between the developed and the undeveloped colleges. Last year, we discussed it and suggested some remedies but the Government had not accepted it. We suggested regionwise basis for admissions to Medical Colleges, and also universitywise. You restrict the admission of the students to that particular area where Medical Colleges are situated. It has been implememted so far as Gulbarga and Karnataka Universities are concerned. It has not been extended to other areas. Now,. I would like to know from the Government, what is the decision of the Government and thereafter I would like to express my views about the policy of the Government. So, I would like the Government to spell out its policy on all the issues and made it known to the House.

4-00 P. M.

At the same time, I would like to know what is the fate of these two new medical colleges. The Hon. Chief Minister assured that so far as the question of affilation is concerned there is no question of any worry at all. He said, you leave it to me. The Ordinance which was brought to give retrospective affiliation, was due to lapse on that day. It was brought with the particular object of giving retrospective affiliation by the Government taking away all powers of the University. On that day I insisted the Chief Minister on it. But, the Chief Minister said that the matter would be decided early, but till today, the fate of these two new colleges is not known. I would like to know the policy of the Government and the fate so far as these new two colleges are concerned.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅನ್ ಏಡೆಡ್ ಇಂಜೀಯರಿಂಗ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳ ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟೇಷನ್ ಫೀಸ್‌ನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಯಾವುದು ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಏಡೆಡ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಹುಡುಗರಿಗೆ ೬ ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು, ಹೊರಗಿನವರಿಗೆ ೧೨ ಸಾವಿರ, ಹಗೂ ಇನ್‌ಟೇಕ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಲಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿರುತ್ತೀರಿ, ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಇಂಜಿನೀಯರಿಂಗ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದವರಿಗೆ ೨೦-೨೫ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರಗಿನವರಿಗೆ ೫೦ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳೆಂದು, ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಎರಡು ಲಕ್ಷ ಎರಡೂವರೆ ಲಕ್ಷ ಮೂರು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ವರೆಗೂ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೂ ಹೊರಗಡೆಯಿಂದ ಬಂದು ಹೋಟೆಲ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಡಿಪಾಸಿಟ್ ಮಾಡುವವರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎರಡು ಲಕ್ಷ ಮೂರು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಾದರೂ ಸರಿ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಒಂದು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಈ ರೀತಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇನ್‌ಟೇಕ್ ಆಗಲಿ, ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟೇಷನ್ ಫೀಸ್‌ಆಗಲಿ ಅನ್ ಏಡೆಡ್ ಕಾಲೇಜ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ನಿಗದಿಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ ? ಈ ರೀತಿ ನಿಗದಿಮಾಡದಿದ್ದರೆ ಎರಡು ಲಕ್ಷ ಮೂರು ಲಕ್ಷ ಮೂರು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಯಾರು ಡಿಸರ್‌ವಿಂಗ್ ಫೀಪಲ್ಸ್ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಡಿಲೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದು ೧೫ ದಿವಸಗಳು ಆಗುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ತಾವು ಯಾವಾಗ ಡಿಸೈಡ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅನಂತರ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ರಿವ್ಯೂ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ೧೯೭೭ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದಲೇ, ನೇಮಕವಾದಂಥ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟೇಷನ್ ಫೀಸ್ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರೇ ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟೇಷನ್ ಫೀಸ್ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಹೊಸ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಿಗೆ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ಯಾಂಕ್ಷನ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರಿ ? ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿರಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ. ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರನ್ನು ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ನಿದಾನವಾಗಿಕೊಡಿ ಆ ಮೇಲೆ ಸ್ಯಾಂಕ್ಷನ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಿರೋ ಎಂದು ಅನುಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

SRI G. B. SHANKAR RAO.—The Chairman of that Committee is on outsider. They gave the report in the month of August. We never asked them to delay in giving their report, for sanctioning these colleges. You understand the situation and then speak.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್.—ಈಗ ಡಿಲೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೆಂದರೆ ನೀವೇ ಡಿಲೆ ಮಾಡುಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮೂರನೆಯದಾಗಿ ರೀಜಿನಲ್ ಇಂಜಿನೀರಿಂಗ್ ಕಾಲೇಜ್ ಸೂರತ್‌ಕಲ್ ಅವರು ಇದೇ ತಿಂಗಳು ಇಂಟರ್‌ವ್ಯೂ ಕರೆದು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾಳೆಯ ದಿವಸ ಇಂಟರ್‌ವ್ಯೂಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕು, ಆದರೆ

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೇ ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟೆಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಅಷ್ಟು ಖರ್ಚಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೌನ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಫೀಸನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟದೆ ವಾಪಸ್ ಬಂದರೆ ಸೀಟ್ ಸಿಗದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲೂ ಸೀಟ್‌ನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಒದಗಬಹುದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇನ್‌ಟೇಕ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿರ್ಧಾರವನ್ನು ಯಾವಾಗ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಿ ?.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಬಿ. ಶಂಕರ್‌ರಾವ್.—ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಟರ್‌ವ್ಯೂ ನಡೆದಿದೆ, ಆದರೆ ಅಡ್ಮಿಷನ್ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್,—ಇಂಟರ್‌ವ್ಯೂನಲ್ಲೇ ಸೆಲೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಡಿಸಿಷನ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಫೀಸ್ ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರವಾಗಿ ಯಾರು ಹುಡುಗರು ಎಕನಾಮಿಕ್ ಕಂಡೀಷನ್ ಇರಂತ್ತದೆ ಅಂಥವರು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲೇ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟವುಳ್ಳವರಿಗೂ ತೊಡಕುಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಅವರು ಹೊರಗೂ ಕೂಡ ಹೋಗದಂತೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೀರಿ. ನಿನ್ನೆ ಬುಕ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ೧೫ ಸಾವಿರ ೨೦ ಸಾವಿರವಾದರೆ ಈವತ್ತು ಬುಕ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದರೆ ೨೫ ಸಾವಿರವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

SRI G. B. SHANKAR RAO.—We have not asked them to book seats.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್.—ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು, ತಂದೆ ತಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದಲೇ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ, ೧೦೦ಕ್ಕೆ ೮೦ ರಷ್ಟು ಇಳಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ, ೫೦ಕ್ಕೆ ಇಳಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಇನ್ನೂವರೆಗೆ ಯಾವುದನ್ನೂ ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹುಡುಗರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ೧೫ ದಿವಸಗಳು ಕಳೆದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆದಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗನೆ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

SRI A. LAKSHMISAGAR.—Madam Chairman, when we wanted to press this matter being taken up, we were unofficially told that the Government is forming a Cabinet Sub-Committee within one or two days and they will come with a policy decision with regard to all matters concerning the issue that is under consideration. Now, the Hon. Minister in his statement has come out saying that he speaks about only capitation fees in general terms and he has not mentioned anything about the allotment of seats to several colleges. He is keeping these matters very close to us. I do not want to dilate upon it because more time has already been taken by my other friends Sri G. B. Shankar Rao claims to be a teacher, but he does not understand the seriousness of a person who is engaged in teaching. Classes must begin in time, teachers must be appointed in time. The B. Ed., classes which are expected to function for a period of eight months have not yet been commenced, already one and half months are over. This is also one of the important points upon which you have got to come out. When are you goint to decide about these B. Ed., colleges ?

SRI G. B. SHANKAR RAO.—Your notice pertains to only capitation fees levied in Engineering and Medical Colleges. It is in no way concerned with B. Ed., colleges. With regard to B. Ed., colleges, we have announced the intake long back Classes have been started.

SRI A. LAKSHMISAGAR.—What is it that is holding you from announcing the intake of several colleges ? Now, you have already delayed by 30 days. What is the impact on the academic life of a student ? How do you expect to prosecute their studies ? What is holding you from announcing the decision ? So, there appears to be more than what meets the eye in the attitude of the Government in not taking a decision in time. I would say only that. He will understand what I mean to say. Perhaps he himself cannot take a decision it should be a cabinet decision. That is his predicament.

AN HON. MEMBER — He may not be capable of taking such decisions......

SRI A. LAKSHMISAGAR.—I very much wish he is capable of taking such decisions because he was a teacher. I have got great regards towards him.

SRI G. B. SHANKAR RAO.—You are also a teacher......

SRI A. LAKSHMISAGAR. I am a teacher as well as an Advocate. Fortunately, still I am continuing to be a teacher.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ.ಟಿ. ಮಾಯಣ್ಣ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷಿಣಿಯವರೇ ಇವರು ಏನು ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟೇಷನ್ ಫೀ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟಿಷ್ಟು ರೇಟು ಎಂದು ೧೨ ಸಾವಿರ, ೬ ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಗಧಿಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಹುಡುಗರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಂತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೂ ಮೆರಿಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಕನ್ಸಿಡರ್ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಇಷ್ಟಿಷ್ಟು ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಆದರೆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿದಂತಹ ಹುಡುಗರಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಅವರು ಮೆರಿಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರ ಕೊರತೆಯಿಂದ ಈ ಹುಡುಗರ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಅಷ್ಟು ಉನ್ನತ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಸದನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೇ ಐದಾರು ಸಾವಿರ ಶಾಲಾ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರ ಕೊರತೆ ಇದೆಯೆಂದು ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮೂಲ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಒಂದು ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ತಾವು ಹಣವನ್ನು ತೆತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಅಪರ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಏನು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ? ನಮ್ಮ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪುನರ್ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟೇಷನ್ ಫೀಸನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆಗೊಳಿಸಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳೂ ಸಹಾ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದು ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಆಗಬೇಕು. ಕೆಲವೇ ವರ್ತಕ ಜನರನ್ನು ಸಾಕುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಜನರು ಹಗಲಿರುಳೂ ದುಡಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಜನ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ ೧೬ ಗಂಟೆಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಕೂಡಾ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಬಂದ ೩೫ ವರ್ಷಗಳ ನಂತರವೂ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಕಷ್ಟದ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟೇಷನ್ ಫೀಸನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಹುಡುಗರೂ ಮುಂದೆ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ದಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಲ್. ತಿಮ್ಮೇಗೌಡ. (ಬಸವನಗುಡಿ)—ಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷಿಣಿಯವರೇ, ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟೇಷನ್ ಫೀ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆನ್ನುವ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇನ್ನೂ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೇ ಇರುವುದು ಬಹಳ ದುರಾದೃಷ್ಟಕರ ಸಂಗತಿಯೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟೇಷನ್ ಫೀ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನನ್ನ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಎಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಈ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಿಗೆ ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಂಟನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಈ ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟೇಷನ್ ಫೀ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು

ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅನುಮತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಯಾವ ಮಟ್ಟದವರೆಗೆ ಈ ಅನುಮತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಮಾಡಿ ಇಷ್ಟು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿಗಧಿಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಏನು ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರು ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟೇಷನ್ ಫೀಸನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅದು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದರೆ ಆಗ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಿಗೂ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಗ್ರ್ಯಾಂಟ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಈ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡುವ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಏನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಳಂಬ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅವರ ತಂದೆತಾಯಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಬೊಮ್ಮಾಯಿಯವರು ಹೇಳಿದಹಾಗೆ ಆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಎಂಜನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀಟು ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆಂದು, ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀಟು ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು, ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀಟು ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಡೆಯೂ ಕಾಯುತ್ತ ಕುಳಿತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕೆಲವರಂತೂ ತಮ್ಮ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸವೇ ನಿಂತು ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆನ್ನುವ ಭಯದಿಂದ ಪದವಿ ತರಗತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಣ ತೆತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀಟು ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕಂತಹ ಹಣ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ಪದವಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟೇಷನ್ ಫೀ ಎಂದು ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹಾ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಲ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ಫೀ ಎಂದು ಐದುನೂರು, ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳು ಆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ವಾಪಸ್ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಗಧಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳು ಏನು ಇವೆ ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾದರೂ ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡಬಹುದಿತ್ತಲ್ಲಾ? ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಏನೂ ಹೊಸದಲ್ಲ ಕಳೆದ ಆರು ತಿಂಗಳಿಂದ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ತಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಜೂನ್ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟೆಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಎಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ, ಜಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ, ಕಾಲಿಜಿಯೇಟ್ ಎಜುಕೇಷನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ, ಟೆಕ್ನಿಕಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನೂರಾರು ಜನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಇದ್ದು ಇಂತಹ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಉದ್ಭವವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡದೇ ಸುಮ್ಮನೇ ಇದ್ದು ಶಾಸಕರು ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ, ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆದಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿ ಆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ಪರಿಹಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಮೈಕಲ್ ಬಿ. ಫರ್ನಾಂಡಿಸ್ (ಭಾರತೀನಗರ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷಿಣಿಯವರೇ, ರಷ್ಯಾ ಅಥವಾ ಚೈನಾ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉನ್ನತ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡಿರತಕ್ಕಂತಹ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಬಂದರೆ ಅಂತಹ ಕಡೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಉಚಿತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ತುರ್ತುಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮತಾವಾದ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಪಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಅದು ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡಜನರ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡತಕ್ಕಂತಹ, ಹಾಗೂ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸತಕ್ಕಂತಹ ವೈದ್ಯರನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ೧ ಲಕ್ಷ ೬೦ ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವೈದ್ಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯಿಂದ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಶಃ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶಂಕರರಾಯರಿಗೆ ......

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಬಿ. ಶಂಕರ್‌ರಾವ್.—ಆಗ ನಿಮ್ಮ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇತ್ತು, ಆ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಹತೋಟಿಗೆ ತರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಯಾರಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಮೈಕಲ್ ಬಿ. ಫರ್ನಾಂಡಿಸ್.—ಜನತಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡದೇ ಇರುವುದು ತಪ್ಪು. ಜನತಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರ It was a Government that was not working ಎಂದು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಬಿರುದು ಬಂದಿತ್ತು. Now, that there is a Government which works,

SKI G. B. SHANKAR RAO.—Then you allow us to work.

ಶ್ರೀ ಮೈಕಲ್ ಬಿ. ಫರ್ನಾಂಡಿಸ್.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶಂಕರರಾಯರು ಸೋಷ್ಯಲಿಸ್ಟ್ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅದು ನಿಜವೋ ಸುಳ್ಳೋ ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಡೆಡ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಡಿಪ್ಲೋಮಾ ಹಾಗೂ ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್‌ಗೆ ೬ ಸಾವಿರ, ೧೨

ಸಾವಿರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಏಯ್ಡ್ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಪ್ಲೋಮಾಗೆ ೪೦ ಸಾವಿರ ಹಾಗೂ ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್‌ಗೆ ೬೦ ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದಂತಹ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇದೆ. Today you are commercialising the Medical profession. The Medical Profession is supposed to be a kind of godly profsscion. Even when God refuses to save the patient, doctor goes there ಹೀಗೆ ಇರುವಾಗ that profession is being commercialised today and you are making the doctors and engineers as the mercenaries by this dirty system. ಇದನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗ ರದ್ದುಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ನೀವು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಸೋಷಿಯಲಿಸಂ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾಳಜಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಗೌರ್ನಮೆಂಟ್ ವರ್ಕ್ ಇಸ್ ಗಾಡ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಎಂದು ಏನು ಹಾಕಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊರಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ೩ ಸಾವಿರ ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ, ಇದನ್ನು ಏನೋ ಗೋಡೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಗೌರ್ನಮೆಂಟ್ ವರ್ಕ್ ಇಸ್ ಗಾಡ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಹಾಕಿ. ಡೆವಿಲ್ ತರಹ ಈ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಲೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರಬೇಕು, ಆ ಹುಡುಗ ಹುಡುಗಿಯರಿಗೆ ಅವರ ತಂದೆತಾಯಿಗಳು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರಬೇಕು? ಲಂಚದಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರಬೇಕೆ? ಇಲ್ಲ ಜನರನ್ನು ಪ್ಲೀಸ್ ಮಾಡಿ ತರಬೇಕೇ ಎಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಜನರ ಜೇಬಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಸಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರಬೇಕೇ ಬೇರೆ ವಿಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಮೋಸಮಾಡಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರಬೇಕು, ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮೋಸ ಮಾಡಿದಂತಹ ಹಣವನ್ನು ನಿಮಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಆ ರೀತಿ ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್ ಆದಂತಹವರು, ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ್‌ಗಳಾದಂತಹವರು ಅವರು ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ೧ ಲಕ್ಷ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಓವರ್ ದಿ ಟೇಬಲ್ ಅಂಡರ್ ದಿ ಟೇಬಲ್ ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಪುನ: ಅದೇ ತರಹ ವಸೂಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅವನು ಹೊರಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಅದೇ ಬಡ ಜನರಿಂದ ವಸೂಲ್ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. So, it has not become a God's work. It has become a Devils work. ಅಂದರೆ ಅದಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗ ಅಲ್ಲ ತತ್‌ಕ್ಷಣ ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಮಾಡಿ. ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೇನೋ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅವರು ಯಾವ ಧೈರ್ಯದಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅವರು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಒಂದು ಮಾಡುವುದೇ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು. She, says one thing and means another. ಯಾವ ಧೈರ್ಯದಿಂದ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri G. B. Shankar Rao.—You confine yourself to the issue. Why do you bring the name of the Prime Minister

Sri Michael B. Ferrandes.—Atlest for her sake. make good her word on this occasion. I am quoting it from her statement. You said that on June 2nd both the Prime Minister and the Union Minister for Education emphasised that the system of leving capitation fees should be done away with. You do it. I am only mentioning her statement and I want you to make good her statement.

Sri G.B. Shankar Rao.—You confine yourself to that point

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಬೊಮ್ಮಾಯಿ.—ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿದರು ಅಂದರೆ ನೀವು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಬಹಿರಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಲಿ ಅಂತರಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಡ ಅಂದ ಹಾಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ.

Sri G.B. Shankar Rao.—You accuse us. But do not accuse the Prime Minsiter. I have honestly admitted that it is the desire of the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister has emphasised that the system must go. Why you are accusing the Prime Minister you accuse me.

SRI MICHAEL B. FERNANDES.—In your own interest, please do not defy her statement. Carry out her instructions. ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮೇಲ್ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಡಾಕ್ಟರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಒಂದು ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕಾಲೇಜು ಇವೆ, ಅವರು ಅದರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಆಗಿರಬಹುದು. ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಯಲ್ಲೋ ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗಾದಲ್ಲೋ ಒಂದು ಕಾಲೇಜಿದೆ. ಅವರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಘಟನೆ ಇದು. ಒಬ್ಬ ಹುಡುಗನಿಂದ ೧ ಲಕ್ಷದ ೨೫ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಒಂದು ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಸೀಟ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ. ಆ ಸೀಟ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಮೇಲೆ ಒಂದು ವಾರ ಕೂಡ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ ಒಂದು ವಾರ ಮುಗಿಯುವ ಒಳಗಡೆ ಆ ಹುಡುಗ ಆ ಕಾಲೇಜನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಂದು ಎಲ್ಲೋ ಅವನ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾದ ಕಡೆ ಸೀಟ್ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿರಬೇಕು, ಆತ ಒಂದು ವಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಚೆಗೆ ಹೋದ ೧ ಲಕ್ಷ ೨೫ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಸೀಟನ್ನು ಒಬ್ಬ ಇರಾನಿಯನ್ ಸ್ಟುಡೆಂಟಿಗೆ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯವರ ಪರ್ಮಿಷನ್ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಲಕ್ಷದ ೬೦ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪುನಃ ಮಾರಿಬಿಟ್ಟರು ಸರಿ ೧ಲಕ್ಷದ ೬೦ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರಲ್ಲ ಇರಾನಿಯನ್ ಹಣವನ್ನು. ಆಮೇಲೆ ಮೊದಲು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದ ಹುಡುಗನಿಗೆ ಕೊಡ ಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಇವತ್ತಿನವರೆಗೂ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊನೆಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಬಂದರು, ನಾನು ಶ್ರೀ ಸಮದ್‌ರವರ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಕೇಸನ್ನು ಸ್ಟಡಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಸರಿ, ವಾಪಸ್ಸು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡರು ಅವರಿಗೂ ನಾನು ಪತ್ರ ಬರೆದೆ. He said that the Governing Body will meet decide. ಇವತ್ತಿನವರೆಗೂ ೧ಲಕ್ಷದ ೨೫ ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ವಾಪಸ್ಸು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನವರು Commercialisation of the medical profession ಅಂದರೆ ಒಂದು ಸೀಟಿಗೆ ೨ಲಕ್ಷದ ೮೫ಸಾವಿರ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂತಹವರು ಕೂಡ ಜನತೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಂತಹ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತು ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಏನು ರೋಗ ರೋಗ. ವಾಸಿಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಹೋಗುವುದೇ ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ ಸತ್ತುಹೋಗುವುದೇ ಸರಿ ಅನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ನಾನು ಕಳಕಳಿಯಿಂದ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟೇಷನ್ ಫೀ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೇ ತತ್‌ಕ್ಷಣ ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಿ. The world will not come to an end if you close the capitation fee system ದಯಮಾಡಿ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಕ್ಲೋಸ್ ಮಾಡಿ.

ಛೇರ್ಮನ್.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ದೇವೇಗೌಡರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ದಿವಾಕರ್,—ಬರೀ ಅವರನ್ನೇ ಮಾತನಾಡಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಿರಲ್ಲ,

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ.—ನಾನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಅನಿಶ್ಚಿತ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ಏನು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ಆಗಿರುವ ತೊಂದರೆಯನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಾನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚೆಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೋದ ಸಾರಿ ಸುಮಾರು ೮ ಸಾವಿರದ ...... ಮಾನ್ಯ ಬೊಮ್ಮಾಯಿಯವರೇ ಎಷ್ಟು? ಅಂದರೆ ೮ಸಾವಿರದ ೪೪೪ ಸೀಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆದ ಸಾರಿ ಇನ್‌ಟೇಕ್‌ಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಈ ಸಾರಿ ತಾವು ಒಂದು ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ೫೦ಪರ್‌ಸೆಂಟ್ ರೆಡ್ಯೂಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ.ಬಿ. ಶಂಕರರಾವ್.—ಆ ರೀತಿ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್.ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ, —ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ.

SRI G.B. SHANKAR RAO.—We have intimated all the colleges that they should not go on admitting the students till they hear from the Government with regard to the intake fixed to each of the college. That is an in-correct statement and we have not done that. There no such instruction.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ.—ನೀವು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇದು ಸಂಶಯಕ್ಕೆ ಎಡೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಹೋದ ಸಾರಿ ೮ ಸಾವಿರದ ೪೪೪ ಇನ್‌ಟೇಕ್ ಏನಿತ್ತು. ಆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಾರಿ ಪ್ರವೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲ ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರವೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಇದು ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗದೇ ಹೋಗಬಹುದು ಇದು ಒಂದು ವಾತಾವರಣ ಮೂಡಿದೆ. ತಾವು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ದಯಮಾಡಿ ಕೇಳಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ ಬಿ. ಶಂಕರರಾವ್.—ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರವೇಶಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೆಳಗಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಪ್ರವೇಶಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡುವವರೆಗೆ ನೀವು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಾರದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ನೀವು ಎತಕ್ಕೆ ಭಯಪಡುವುದು? ಯಾವ ಭಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್ ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ.—ತಾವು ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ? ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಕೊಡಕೂಡದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಮಿತಿ ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡುವವರೆಗೆ ಅಂದರೆ, It implies that the Government is going to take a revised decision so far as the intake is concerned. ಸರಿತಾನೇ, ನೀವು ಹೇಳುವವರೆಗೂ ಸೀಟುಗಳ ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡುವವರೆಗೂ ಅವರು ಪ್ರವೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಬಾರದೆಂದು.

SRI G.B. SHANKAR RAO.—It is purporting to other issue also.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ.—ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಏನಾಗಿದೆ ಅಂದರೆ, ಈ ಸಾರಿ ಇನ್‌ಟೇಕ್ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನತಕ್ಕ...

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಬಿ. ಶಂಕರರಾವ್.—ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಆದರೂ ಅಗಬಹುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ.—ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದನ್ನು ತಾವು ದಯಮಾಡಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ನಾನು ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಲಿಗೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದು. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಒಂದು ಡೋಲಾಯಮಾನವಾದಂತಹ ಈ ಒಂದು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಿಂದ ಹೋದವರ್ಷ ೧೦ ಸಾವಿರ, ೮ ಸಾವಿರ, ೫ ಸಾವಿರಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೀಟುಗಳು ಸಿಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಈ ವರ್ಷ ೨೦, ೨೫, ೩೦, ೪೦ ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳವರೆಗೂ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿ ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೇಜೋವಧೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಅರ್ಥವಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಳೆದಸಾರಿ ೨೫೦ರವರೆಗೂ ಇನ್‌ಟೇಕ್ ಇದ್ದರೆ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗೆ ಪರಿಸರ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಲೈಬ್ರರಿ, ಟೀಚರ್ಸ್, ಸ್ಟಾಫ್ ಅಪೊಂದು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ನೀವು ಈ ಸಾರಿ ೧೨೦ಕ್ಕೆ ರೆಡ್ಯೂಸ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಅಂದಾಗ, ಅವರು ಅಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸ್ಟಾಫ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಈ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಅವರು ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಇನ್‌ಟೇಕ್ ೨೪೦ಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ೧೨೦ ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ ಈ ಒಂದು ಸಂಶಯ ಯಾವಾಗ ಮೂಡಿತೋ ಆಗ ಕೊಡಿಯೆಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ೧೦ಸಾವಿರಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ೨೦ ಸಾವಿರ ಕೊಡಿಯೆಂದು ರೆಪ್ಯುಟೆಡ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಆರ್. ವಿ. ಕಾಲೇಜಿನವರು ಲಾಸ್ಟ್‌ಟೈಮ್ ಅವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಸ್ವಯಂಪ್ರೇರಣೆಯಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆರ್. ವಿ. ಕಾಲೇಜಿನವರು ಅರ್ಜಿ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಈ ಸಾರಿ ಕೂಡ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

SRI G.B. SHANKAR RAO.—That is not wrong. They bestowed like anything that they have built enough infrastructure and so they wanted more number of seats. You are making a statement contrary to what they have demanded.

4-30 P.M.

(ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಪೀಠವನ್ನು ಅಲಂಕರಿಸಿದರು)

Their's is an old college. They have built up enough infrastructure. So they want more number of seats.

ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್.ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ.—ನಾನು ಮತ್ತೆ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಇದನ್ನೇ ಸಮರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅವರ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಹೋಗಿ ನಾನು ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ.ಬಿ. ಶಂಕರರಾವ್.—ಅವರು ನನ್ನ ಹತ್ತಿರವೂ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ಬೇಡ ಎಂದರೂ ನಾವು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

SRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA.—They are prepared to reduce.

SRI G.B. SHANKAR RAO.—We will be very happy if that is so. ಅವರು ಬಂದು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೂ ಸಹ ನಾವು ಅದನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಕೂಡದು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್.ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ.—೧೯೭೯-೮೦, ೧೯೮೦-೮೧ರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀವಿ ಅನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಾ? ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನೂ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೇ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಏನಾಗಬಹುದು ಅನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ? ತಮಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಜನರು ನಮ್ಮ ಮಗ ಇಂಜನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಓದಲಿ ಎಂದು ತಮ್ಮ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಮಾರಿ ಓದಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕೆಲವರು ಅವರ ಮಗನನ್ನು ಓದಿಸಬೇಕು ಅನ್ನುವ ಆಸೆಯಿಂದ ಅವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರು, ೮-೧೦ ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಯಾದರೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟುಬಿಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸೀಟ್ ಕೊಡಿಸಿ ಎಂದು ಬೆಗ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮಗ ಇಂಜನಿಯರ್ ಆಗಬೇಕು ಅನ್ನುವ ಆಸೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಇದೆ. ಅವನ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಏನಾಗಬಹುದು ಅನ್ನುವುದು ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ನಾನು ಕೇಳುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಡಿಲೇ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹೋದ ವರ್ಷ ಅವರುಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಮನೆ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಬಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು, ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರೆಷರ್ ಮಾಡಿದರು, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದೆ ಅವನು ಇದನ್ನೇ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಓದಬೇಕು ಬೇರೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಓದಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿ ಹಾಗೆ ಓದಿಕೊಳ್ಳದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಹೋಗಲಿ, ಬೇರೆ ಇನ್ನಾವ ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಹೋಗಿ ಓದಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿ ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಬಹಳ ಬೇಸರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ I am not going to attribute motives. Government must take a definite stand ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ.ಬಿ. ಶಂಕರರಾವ್.—ನಿಮಗೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೇನೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಒತ್ತಡ ಬಂದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಒತ್ತಡ ಬರಬಹುದು ಅನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ.

SRI H.D. DEVE GOWDA.—Let us be honest in these matters. Why can't you take a decision? On account of your own indecision you have allowed the boys to suffer. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ನೀವು ಹೇಳಿ ೮ ಸಾವಿರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ, ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅವನು ಓದಲಿ, ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಬಿಡಲಿ. ಅವನು ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಕಾಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡೋ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಪ್ರೈವೇಟ್ ಉದ್ದಿಮೆಯನ್ನೋ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಕೆಲಸ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಜನರಲ್ ಎಜುಕೇಷನ್ ಪಾಸ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡವರೂ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಥವಾ Have you undertaken that responsibility? ಈ ರೀತಿ ಡಿಲೇ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಇದು ಎಂತಹ ನೀತಿ? ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ತೊಂದರೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಿ? ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬೇಗನೆ ಒಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿ. ಹೋದ ವರ್ಷ ೮ ಸಾವಿರ ಇತ್ತು, ಈ ವರ್ಷ ೧೦ ಸಾವಿರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಹೇಳಿ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರಣ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಂ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಂ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಆ ಹುಡುಗರು ಹೇಗೋ ಮಾಡಿ ೮೦-೯೦ ನಂಬರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸೀಟು ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆ, ಹಳ್ಳಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಸೀಟು ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಇಂಜನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿಗೋ ಅಥವಾ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿಗೋ ಓದುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಅವರುಗಳು ೮-೧೦ ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಯಾದರೂ ನಾವು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ನಮಗೆ ಸೀಟು ಕೊಡಿಸಿ ಎಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಇಂಜನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲೋ ಅಥವಾ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲೋ ಸೀಟು ಕೊಡಿಸಿ ಎಂದು ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮೊನ್ನೆ ದಿವಸ ಈ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅವರು ಒಂದು

ಮೀಟಿಂಗ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ಸಪರೇಟ್ ಆಯಿತು. ಅವರು ಬಂದಾಗ ಆ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳೋಣ. ಈಗ ಇಂಜನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಾವು ಏನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಾ ಹೇಳಿ. ತಾವು intake ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಮೆಂಟೇನ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರೆಷರ್ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

SRI G.B. SHANKAR RAO.—I agree

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್.ಆರ್. ಬೊಮ್ಮಾಯಿ.—ಈ ಅಧಿವೇಶನ ನಾಳೆಗೆ ಮುಗಿದುಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ನಾಳೆ ಈ ಅಧಿವೇಶನ ಮುಗಿಯುವುದರೊಳಗೆ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಅನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಾ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್,ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ.—ಅವರು ಈವೊತ್ತೆ ಅಥವಾ ನಾಳೆಯೊಳಗೇ ಹೇಳಲೇಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕ್ಯಾಟಗಾರಿಕಲ್ ಆಗಿ ಇದನ್ನು ತಾವು ಅನೌನ್ಸ್ ನಾಳೆಯೊಳಗೇನೇ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

SRI K. BHASKAR NAIDU.—The hon. Minister is perhaps thinking of increasing this number.

SRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA.—If he wants to increase ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನನ್ನ ತಕರಾರು ಏನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೆಲವರು ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಓದಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವರು ಇಂಜನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಓದಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಅವರು ಎಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಹೋಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ, ಆದರೆ ಇನ್‌ಟೇಕ್ ಅನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಕೂಡದು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅವರು ಈ ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು Infractructure build ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಬೇಕು ಅನ್ನುವ ಇಷ್ಟ ಇರುತ್ತದೋ ಅವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಇಷ್ಟ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇದ್ದವರು ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ Why can't you take a definite decision? ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರವಾಗಿ ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಇಂದು ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ತಂದ ಉದ್ದೇಶ.

SRI B.B. SAYANAK.—Sir, I want to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Let the hon. Minister reply. Afterwards you can seek clarifications.

SRI B.B. SAYANAK.—I have got my own problems. In Belgaum they are taking Rs. 40,000/- to Rs. 50,000/- per seat in polytechnic College.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—This question relates only to Medical Colleges and Engineering Colleges.

SRI B.B. SAYANAK.—I will speak on Medical and Engineering Colleges only.

SRI MALLUR ANAND RAO.—I will also speak.

SRI B.B. SAYANAK.—Sir. I allow me to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The hon. Minister may please reply. This is not a regular discussion.

SRI K. BHASKAR NAIDU—As hon. Member Deve Gowda asked and Sri S.R. Bommai put it rightly, before the House adjourns will the hon. Minister give a categorical assurance? If he is going to give a categorcal assurance at least tomorrow, we will not speak. If the old story is continued, you must allow us to speak.

SRI B.B. SAYANAK.—The hon. Minister must give a categorical assurance in respect of capitation fee.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Let us hear the hon. Minister

SRI G.B. SHANRAR RAO.—Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the hon. Members have raised this issue and we are discussing it seriously. It is not that we are not serious and anxious about it. We have been doing it and discussions are going about the matter of abolition of capitation fee and fixing of intake for Engineering Colleges. Since this is a ticklish matter, we have to take a decision after full consideration of the pros and cons. I have prepaped a Statement and I will read it out first. Thereafter I will reply to the other points raised by the hon. Members.

There are 37 Engineering Colleges in the State. Out of these, one is a Regional Engineering College, one is a University College and two are Government Colleges. Eight are aided Colleges and 25 are unaided Colleges. No grants are given to the new private colleges by the State Government.

Over a period of years, the system of levying capitation fees has come to stay. Government have prescribed capitation fees are Rs. 6000 per seat from the students of Karnataka and Rs. 12,000 per seat from others in the case of aided Private Engineering Colleges. The scale of capitation fees prescribed for aided Colleges is not applicable to unaided Private Engineering Colleges. In their case no capitation fee is fixed by Government.

In the Conference of the State Education Ministers held in New Delhi on 2-6-1981, both the Prime Minister and the Union Minister for Education emphasised that the system of levying capitation fees in professional and College especially Medical and Engineering Colleges, should be done away with. A recommendation accordingly has been made by the Conference of the Education Ministers.

The University Review Commission appointed by the State Government during 1979 has also recommend that the system of levying capitation fees should be totally disallowed in all colleges, including professional colleges and that to ensure a smooth transition, the abolition of capitation fees could be done in a phased manner.

Government are seized of the matter and a decision is expected to be taken regarding the levy of capitation fees in a couple of days. Similarly, the intake for the various engineering colleges in the State will also be fixed and announced very shortly. Government are aware of the urgency of the matter and will take all possible measures to ensure that the students are not put to any hardship as a result of slight delay in announcing the intake.

In addition to the statement, I would like to state that a number of engineering and other colleges came up last year and the year before last year not because of our desire but because of the mounting presure and the demand not only by the general public and the students but also from the hon. members. Many hon. members came to us with a request to start an engineering college. That is why we had to permit about a dozen engineering colleges and during the year before last year the predecessor Government permitted nine engineering colleges to start. Before this, there were only 16 colleges. Because of increasing demand not only by the students and general public and also from the responsible members of this House, the number of colleges has to be increased. It was not only the number of colleges that has been increased but we had to increase the in-take also. I remember that without on exception, most of the members of this House have approached with a request to help them to secure engineering seats. That is why the in-take has to be incressed. It was not increased at an instanced. I am happy our hon. members including Mr. Deve Gowda said about the increase in in-take. He also presurised us...

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ —ನಾನು ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಪ್ಪು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಇನ್‌ಟೇಕ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಸಂಶಯ ಏನಿದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. Last year, I have sent a PWD Department's peon. He has retired from service long back. His son, who secured 70% could not get seat in general quota. I recommended his case After all he is a retired peon's son. He is staying in a slum area in Bangalore. I gave his address to the Education Minister for a directive for providing a seat to him. I have recommended him because he belong to poor class of people. That is why I said you make it categorical whether to-day or tomorrow, we will give 400 seats.

SRI G. B. SHANKAR RAO.—Mr. Bommai has said that two years ago the intake was 3,010 and in the year before last year it was 7,063, Last year it was 8,406 or so. When the number of colleges were increased, we had to increased the in-take also. In fact we have restricted the in-take to the minimum possible otherwise it would have gone to 10,000 or even more. I was guided by the Planning Department that the number of engineering graduates is surplus. If I go on increasing the number of in-take, the number of unemployed engineering graduates will be more and the unemployment problem will be more. That was the advise given by the Planning Department to restrict the in-take.

SRI S. R. BOMMAI—I told that in 1979-80, it was 2,753 only.

SRI G. B. SHANKAR RAO.—As the hon. member Sri Deve Gowda put it, it was 7,000. So, by them, the Colleges had already built up the infrastructure. We did not want to destroy the infrastructure that has been built up.

SRI S R. BOMMAI.—We are anxious to know this year's policy.

SRI G. B. SHANKAR RAO.—In the light of the discussion by hon. members and keeping in view the opinion expressed by our senior member - once he was a leader of the House...

A MEMBER.—He is going to become leader of the House.

SRI G. B. SHANKAR RAO.—He was a leader of the Opposition and at the same time he is an aged and experienced politician as I am. I have left that party but he did not follow me.

A MEMBER.—You were independent then.

SRI G. B. SHANKAR RAO.—Since the discussion is in a stalemate, the boys are inconvenienced. It is rather a regular feature because of the situation in the State. Last year, it was delayed because the Government permitted very late for admission in engineering colleges and the examinations took place very late. This year admission is yet to start. Supposing it will be delayed by a week or two, the Government may ask the University to postpone or extend the date of admission. This not beyond our control ; I can do that. It has not gone out of our hands. Whatever we do, we do it in the interest of students.

Coming to the policy on Capitation fee, we would go by the advice, guidelines, directive given by the Prime Minister, or the central Minister for Eduction. Last month, I attended the conference os Education Ministers. Then, I have been trying to sort out thif problem. You must know that the system of capitation fees has been built over the years. It is not so easy to destroy it in a moment. We have to see how best we can get out of this. This has been our thinking.

[illegible] We are prepared for that. But, the Government has to think offinance for that. Especially when we have to take over them, we may require to spend Rs. 5 to 6 crores annualy or we have to spend Rs. 20 to 30 crores. We have been thinking at present Even keeping that figure, whether it would be possible to take over the colleges. That is one aspect. As our Members last year submitted after the Raj Commission submitted the report the Engineering Colleges were sanctioned. It is not a small report. It is a very big report. It runs to hundreds of pages. A

Consultative Committee consisting of all the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities and the Education Minister as the Chairman took into consideration all the recommendations of the Raj Commission. It took nearly 3 to 4 months. We have already completed our discussion The Planning Department has to take a decision on the system of capitation fees. It is through experience they say that this cannot be totally abolished. It can be done in a phased manner. So, we have been thinking that we have to do it in a phased manner. Then, we have to assess what is the quantum of grant to the Engineering Colleges. This financial aspect has to be worked out. Each Engineering College varies in size. If one institution is big the other institution is small. So, we have to calculate the amount of money that the Government has to give to each institution. Suppose we agree to give grant this year itself, then we have to arrange for finances. We have start two universities. For these two universities there is no money to develop them. Another friend wanted to have one more university. So, in the face of these difficulties the Government is very seriously thinking to do or in a phased manner how to do it. Our concern is how to do it Supposing we take a decision, then the intake has to be decided. These two issues are connected. They are not isolated. Suppose, we say that capitation fees should not be taken, then we have to say what is the intake. We have been discussing for the last two weeks. Day before yesterday we met in the Cabinet to discuss. But unfortuntely we could not do. Tomorrow or day after tomorrow we are going to discuss. We are very seriously concerned. So, please allow us. Sri S. R. Bommai says, it is because of political pressure. If he says that there is a political pressure on me, I say pressure is also put on him.

SRI S. R. BOMMAI I put pressure to take decision early.

SRI G. B. SHANKAR RAO,—Anyways it is a political pressure. Sri Bommai may not be such a man to put political pressure for any undue advantage. He may put pressure in interest of students to take an early decision. That is why we have to consider over these matter very seriously. But anyway I tell you that we have not postponed this issue because of political pressure. It is not good. He suggested that it will have to be done on a rational basis. I do agree This is an issue which we have to discuss. Whatever we have to do, we have to do it on a rational basis. Otherwise, it will not stand the test in the Court of law. We are also consulting the Law Department Suppose we take a decision hurriedly, if it is take to the Court and the Court decides the other way—against us—then whatever we decide will become futile. All what we have done has been collapsed. That is why we have to be very careful. It concerns not only yourself, ourself but the public also. We have to go through this very carefully and take a considered decision in this matter, That is why there is a little bit of delay. But we are not going to delay it further. I think I have made it clear already.

As regards the Medical College, my friend will answer. Sri Thimme Gowda was telling that the seats have been booked now by each Engineering College. We never ask the Engineering Colleges in advance. We have told the colleges 'Do not go on admitting students unless you hear from us with regard to the in take I understand that the people will be anxious and they will go and ask the management to book seats for them.

Sri Mayanna was asking free education for rural boys. I may tell you anywhere in our country except the secondary education, the rest of the education is not free and that too the technical education is a very costly affair. It cannot be free. Do you expect the technical education to be free? It cannot be free.

He was referring to the aided and un-aided colleges. We have been giving aids to the aided colleges for the last one decade. We are all aware of the financial position of our State. When we do not give any aid, we cannot restrict. It is not easy. We should tell them that they are charging so much. Unless we bring in a legislation things can not be put an end to. The Government of India is think on these lines. A Bill is being drafted to put an end to this system. When that comesitit becoms the guideline for us also. Thatis on factor. whatever we do, will be in consultation with the Government of India's declared policy. Whatever they legislate, we we have to adopt that is why we have also been thinking in what manner we should do Bill is going to be drafted. I am told it will be introduced. After that it will be easier for us to introduce a similar Bill and adopt a similar policy in the State. That is why this matter has been delayed. It is not a delibrate delay on our part. It is our earnest and honest desire to see that the capitation fee is put an end to as early as possible based on the guidelines that may be given by the Government of India in the form of a Bill or an enactment. Till then I request the Hon. Members to bear with me that the matter be again discussed and I do not want to delay it. It cannot be delayed indefinitely. I know the admissions are there. I cannot say that tomorrow morning or tomorrow evening in the House. Tomorrow evening, probably we will be meeting, or I think, in a day or two. Till then please bear with me. We are as anxious as you are in this matter. Do not press me to announce tomorrow morning or this evening. I will announce in a day or two. I will hear what the Hon. Members have expressed and take action accordingly.

5-00 P. M.

SRI S. R. BOMMAI.—About medical colleges, I would like to know the position from the Hon'ble Minister for Health.

SRI A. K. ABDUL SAMAD (Minister for Health and Family Welfare).—Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, in so far as medical college in the State are concerned, the intake in Government colleges has been fixed. It has been done on the guidelines of University and Indian Medical Council. Action has already been taken for admission of students to Government medical colleges in Bangalore, Mysore, Hubli and Bellary. Selection of students for admission into these colleges is likely to be completed in the first fortnight of August, 1981. In respect of private medical colleges applications for Government seats in these colleges without Capitation Fees have already been called for However, the number of seats, if any to be given under Capitation Fees, is still under consideration of the Government. A meeting of the Committee, Constituted to go into the question of capitation fees charged by private medical colleges, was held on 23rd July, 1981. The Government is aware of the held on 23rd July, 1981. The Government is aware of the fact that these admissions have to be finalised early. So this matter will receive early consideration of the Government.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಬೊಮ್ಮಾಯಿ.—ನಾವು ಇದನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೆವೋ ಆ ಒಂದು ಉದ್ದೇಶ ನೆರವೇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಲ್ಲ ಗೌರ್ನಮೆಂಟ್ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜ್‌ಗಳ ವಿಚಾರ ಬೇರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಖಾಸಗೀ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್-ಟೇಕ್ ಎಷ್ಟು ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಂಬುದು ನಮಗೆಬೇಕು. We want to know what is the intake in private medical colleges and also fixation of capitation fees. I have referred to your statement made on the floor of the House on 9th July, 1980. The intake in each college was 100, except M. R. Medical College-90 and St. John's Medical College 60 seats. But actually you have admitted more In Manipal Mangalore college you have given 225 seats, Davanagere-125 Belgaum 111 and Gulbarga 113 seats. So, more than 100 seats intake as been permitted without the approval of Indian Medical Council. Therefore wewould like to know what is the intake you have fixed this year and also the capitation fees. As far as Government colleges are concerned, interviews are going on for admission. But in private medical colleges interviews are not going on. Another question is about giving of affiliations to two medical colleges granted last year I would like to know Government's views on these points.

SRI A. K. ABDUL SAMAD.—Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the policy in respect of all these things is under consideration of the Government. We will come out with a statement shortly.

SRI S. R. BOMMAI.—What about the Capitation Fees?

SRI A.K. ABDUL SAMAD.—That I cannot say. Both Engineering and Medical Colleges have to go side by side.

SRI S. R. BOMMAI.—It is very strange that the Government has not been able to take a decision in the matter. We are at the end of July now. Interviews for Government medical colleges are going on. Unless the policy with regard to private medical colleges is spelt out, it will be very difficult for the parents to know whether their boys would get admission or not Therefore, I would like to have a categorical answer from the Government within what time it would decide the matter. I request the Government to atleast announce on the floor of the House, before the closure of the Session. Otherwise we will have a bona fide doubt in our mind if the Government is going on postponing the decision.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ.—ಫೈಲ್ ಕ್ಲಿಯರೆನ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡಲು ಇವರಿಗೆ ೩೦ ಮತ್ತು ೩೧ನೇ ತಾರೀಖುಗಳು ಕೊನೆಯ ದಿವಸಗಳು. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಈ ಅಧಿವೇಶನ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಅವರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಫೈಲ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಕ್ಲಿಯರ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಸಮಯ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್.ಎಲ್. ತಿಮ್ಮೇಗೌಡ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟೇಷನ್ ಫೀ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ತಕ್ಷಣವೇ ಒಂದು ನಿಲುವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇನ್‌ಟೇಕ್ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ನಾಳೆ ಅಧಿವೇಶನ ಮುಗಿಯುವುದರೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳದಿದ್ದರೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಬೊಮ್ಮಾಯಿ ಅವರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನ್ಯ ದೇವೇಗೌಡರು ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ಹತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂ. ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ೪೦ ಸಾವಿರದಿಂದ ೫೦ ಸಾವಿರದವರೆಗೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ನಡೆಯಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾಳೆಯೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಇನ್‌ಟೇಕ್ ಎಷ್ಟು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಎರಡು ಹೊಸ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಫಿಲಿಯೇಷನ್ ಕೊಡುವ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ತಕ್ಷಣವೇ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ದೇವೇಗೌಡರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಬೊಮ್ಮಾಯಿ ಅವರು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆಯೂ ತಾವು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಬಿ. ಶಂಕರ್‌ರಾವ್.—ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾಳೆ ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲ ಸಭೆ ಸೇರಲು ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾಗಿದೆ. ನೆನ್ನೆಯೇ ಸಭೆ ಸೇರಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾಳೆ ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ೨-೩ ದಿವಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್.—ಈಗ ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದೆಂದು ತಮಗೇನಾದರೂ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಒತ್ತಡ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೋ ಹೇಗೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ದಿವಾಕರ್.—ಇನ್‌ಟೇಕ್‌ನ್ನು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಡಿ. ತಾವೇ ಕಾದರೂ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ, ಈಗಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಾದರೂ ಎಷ್ಟು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಾವು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

SRI B. B. SAYANAK.—Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, just now Hon'ble Minister for Education has said, that there are twentyfive colleges to which he is not going to give grants. He has said that students of

Karnataka may pay Rs. 7,000 and outsiders should pay Rs. 12,000 for admission into the engineering colleges. In Belgaum there are two engineering colleges. Seats have already been booked there. Why should the managements insist on payment of Rs. 7.000 or 12,000 for the students of Karnataka and more than Rs. 25,000 for outsiders. Are you going to cancel all these admissions so that the students who have booked will not get these admissions ? They are taking Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 15,000 for a seat in Engineering colleges. In Medical Colleges, admissions have been given by taking more than one lakh ruppees for a seat. This business is going on for the last six months and a number of students have paid donation to the managements. Sir, I would like to know, if the Government were to take a policy decision to abolish capitation fee from the current year, are you going to cancel the admissions which have already taken place ?

SRI G. B. SHANKARA RAO.—Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what the Hon. Member has said now refers to unaided colleges which have been started before last year. Government has fixed capitation fee in respect of aided colleges at the rate of Rs. 6,000 for Karnataka students and Rs. 12,000 for outsiders. Unaided colleges are at liberty to take any amount of money.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಇನ್‌ಟೇಕ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಲು ನಾಳೆ ಸಂಜೆ ಸಭೆ ಸೇರಲು ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾಗಿದೆ, ನಾಳೆ ಸಂಜೆ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ೩-೪ ದಿವಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇನ್‌ಟೇಕ್ ಲಾಸ್ಟ್ ಇಯರ್ ಎಷ್ಟು ಇತ್ತೊ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಅಷ್ಟಾದರೂ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಾ ? ಲಾಸ್ಟ್ ಇಯರ್ ಎಷ್ಟಿತ್ತು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಅಡ್ಮಿಷನ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಬಿ. ಶಂಕರರಾವ್.—ಆರೀತಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅದರ ಅರ್ಥ ಅದೇ ಅಲ್ಲವೇ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ—ಲಾಸ್ಟ್ ಇಯರ್ ಎಷ್ಟಿತ್ತು ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್‌ಫ್ಯೂಷನ್ ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಬಿ. ಶಂಕರರಾವ್.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಗಸ್ಯರ ಆತಂಕ ಏನೆಂದರೆ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಒತ್ತಡ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, ಎರಡು, ಮೂರು, ನಾಲ್ಕು ಸೀಟು ಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಡಿರಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಇನ್ನೇನೂ ಹೇಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದನ್ನು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಇಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sir, last month I have replied to the Calling Attention Notice tabled by Hon. Member Sri Fernandes and other regarding non-admission of the students of St. John's Medical College to the first year examination of Bangalore University. I had promised that two representatives from the Institution be sent for and they may discuss with the representatives of the Bangalore University or with the representative of the Government. Only yesterday they had a discussion and I told that only after the discussion I will come out with the facts and I will again convey the decision after the discussion with the representative of Medical College and of the Government. I had promised that I will convey the decision of the Government today Today. I am very happy to announce that the Government has decided to affiliate St. John's Medical College for the purpose of examination of the first year M.B.B.S. degree course for 1980-81 only. There was an ageeement reached between the representative of the St. John's Medical College and the Government. Now I will read out the statement.

The House is aware that Sriyuths: Michael Fernandes, P. Ramdev, B. Subbayya Shetty and B. A. Mohideen, Hon'ble Members of the Legislative Assembly, had called my attention to the denial affiliation by Bangalore University to St. John's Medical College, Bangalore, just less than three weeks before 60 first year MBBS students are due to take their annual examination on 27th July 1981. Replying to the points made out during discussions, I had informed the House that the matter woulbe d discussed between the representatives of the St. John's Medical College and the Government and thereafter, Government would take a decision on permitting the students to take the examination.

Accordingly, discussions were held between the representatives of the St. John's Medical College and Bangalore University on 29th July 1981. I am happy to inform the House that as a result of these discussions, an understanding has been reached between the representatives of the St. John's Medical College and the Bangalore University.

After examining and after discussion of all the aspects of the matter, the representatives of the University of Bangalore and of the St. John's Medical College, Bangalore, agreed that withont prejudice to the question whether the St. John's Medical College is a Minority Institution or not, the St. John's Medical College tentatively agrees to abide by and conform to the provisions of the Karnataka State Universities Act, 1976, statutes, ordinances and regulations made thereunder by the Bangalore University and the University of Bangalore tentatively accepts this position and agrees not to interfere with the internal administration of the St. John's Medical College except in academic matters.

All other matters will be considered separately on merits.

In the light of the understanding reached, I am happy to inform the House that Government have taken a decision to grant temporary affiliation to the St. John's Medical College for the year 1980-81 only I would like to make it clear to the House that the affiliation now granted is only for the year 1980 81. From the year 1981-82 Government hope that a more stable understanding would be reached between the St. John's Medical College and the Bangalore University.

SRI MICHAEL B. FERNANDES.—Sir, I thank the Hon'ble Minister for announcing the decision of the Government.

Legislative Business

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Now we shall take up the Legislative Business.

SRI S.R. BOMMAI.—Sir, I would like to make a suggestion. The Bills which are now before the House for consideration may please be taken up tomorrow because they are all very important Bills and it requires some time for us to study.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ.—ಇದು ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಸೂದೆ. ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್‌ಗೆ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಇದೆ.

SRI S.R. BOMMAI.—It is a very important Bill. You are taking up all the powers of the High Court.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ.—ಇದರ ಮೂಲೋದ್ದೇಶ ಇಷ್ಟೆ, ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಬೊಮ್ಮಾಯಿ.—ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ನಾಳೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ, ನಾಳೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಮುಗಿಸೋಣ.

SRI Y. RAMAKRISHNA.—It is on the agenda. I don't know why it should be deviated. ೧೦ ನಿಮಿಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಗಿಯುತ್ತದೆ.

SRI S.R. BOMMAI.—We are not agreed to take up the Bills today. ನಾಳೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ.—ಇದು ಸಣ್ಣ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಇದೆ. ೧೦ ನಿಮಿಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಗಿಯುತ್ತದೆ

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್.ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ.—ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲು ಸಣ್ಣದು ೩ ಪುಟವಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕೇಸ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ರೆವ್ಯೂ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಗೊತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ? ಈ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಉದ್ಭವವಾಯಿತು. ಎಷ್ಟೆಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ನೀವು ಈಗ ರೆವ್ಯೂ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೊರಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾವು ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಅಷ್ಟು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. Why this Bill has been brought before the House? This matter has to be discussed threadbare. We are not going to allow this Bill today. Let the discussion pertaining to famine be taken up today only.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Yes, we will take up discussion on the famine issue now. Now, Sri M.V. Rajashekharan will speak.